MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. III. NO. 279 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1915. ONE ANNA

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
Nov. 15				
28th „	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	Mongolia ..	10000
5th Dec. „	Salsette ..	6000	.... ..	..
12th „	Khiva ..	9000	Malwa ..	11000
19th „	Salsette ..	6000	.... ..	..
26th „	Kashgar ..	9000	Mooltan ..	10000
2nd Jan. 16	Salsette ..	6000	.... ..	..
9th „	Caledonia ..	8000	Maloja ..	12500
16th „	Salsette ..	6000	.... ..	..
23rd „	Khyber ..	9000	Arabia ..	8000
30th „	Salsette ..	6000	.... ..	..
6th Feb. 16	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	-- --	--

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
2nd Dec. 15	Novara ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
16th „	Nellore ..	7000	Moldavia ..	10000
30th „	Sardinia ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
13th Jan 16	Nankin ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th „	Namur ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb. „	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th „	Nellore ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
26th Nov.	Barpeta ..	Subsidiary Gulf Mail.
26th Nov.	Aviemoor	Rangoon via Karachi Malabar and Colombo.
*27th Nov.	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with s. s. "Dumra" for Persian Gulf (passengers only).
29th Nov.	Palamcotta	East and South African ports via Porebunder.
30th Nov.	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.

* or on arrival of the English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Fehosh i Maru..	H Nojiri	4098	8th Nov	25th Nov
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	19th Nov.	30th Nov.
Kamakura Maru	K. Higo	6126	1st Dec.	13th Dec.
Wakari Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	3773	10th Dec.	22nd Dec.
Ekrin Maru ..	T. Saraki	3801	20th Dec	25th Dec.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
GhinkokuMar	5336	K. Kuchiki	10th Dec	21st Dec
Itasho Maru	3089	T. Wakazawa	26th Nov	2nd Dec.
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchigami	28th Nov.	9th Dec

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Kasesra is an excellent remedy for rheumatism—used alone or in connection with other treatment. It hastens the elimination of uric acid and other substances causing rheumatism. D-27

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
			1915.
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 18th

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris	A & C	9000	1st Dec	
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	-- --	16th Dec

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 8,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1852.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for...

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR	PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE	DRIVING
LIVE STOCK	ACCIDENTS
ACCIDENT	

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-1-1, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave. Bombay, about
S. S. Olympia	5124	Alex Audrew	27th Nov. 1915.
S.S. Scindia	5106	F. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Klunaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J F Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. „
S.S Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th „ „

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA,

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42)

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Australia	Calcutta	San Francisco
Changchun	London	Shanghai
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Sydney
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopgate London E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?

If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.

We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE

and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.

If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a

BRAND NEW PIANO

which will be to you an investment of a life-time.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,00 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.—English class at the Young Women's Christian Association every Thursday at 6.30 p.m. Apply Educational Secretary. 2373

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 578

WANTED.

WANTED by educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED for the Cawnpore Club Ltd., a first class cook. Mug or Goanese preferred. Pay Rs. 50 per month.
Apply to HONORARY SECRETARY, Cawnpore Club Ltd., Cawnpore. 909

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS in a well situated flat on the Apollo Bunder. Accommodation for married couple or two bachelors. Good table and home conveniences. E. L. and F. Terms moderate. Apply to "X. Y. Z." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

TAILORS.—WANTED for East Africa, MASTER TAILOR for European Store. Must be good at fitting Uniforms, Breeches, etc. House accommodation provided free. Apply with copies of certificates, stating age, wages required, etc., to Mr. A. J. CAMERON, The Uganda Co., Ltd., Kampala, Uganda. 913

SHOEMAKER.—WANTED for East African European Stores, MAN for repairing Boots and Shoes, must be quick, and good at hand-sewn work. House accommodation provided free. Apply with copies of certificates, stating age, wages required, etc., to Mr. A. J. CAMERON, The Uganda Co., Ltd., Kampala, Uganda. 912

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—For the Barr High School, Jaora, an experienced Graduate as Head Master. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 according to qualifications.
Apply with copies of testimonials to—
THE CHIEF SECRETARY, Darbar Jaora,
901 Jaora State, Central India.

WANTED—A GRADUATE strong in English, one knowing Persian or able to teach Science to higher classes of the High School according to the new course will be preferred. Apply to the undersigned stating qualifications and minimum salary expected.
J. M. BAMA,
Acting Director of Public,
2345 Instruction, Navanagar State.

WANTED—An ASSISTANT ASSESSOR for the Nagpur Municipality on a Salary of Rs. 40 p. m. with free use of Municipal Cycle. The post is pensionable. Candidates must have passed Sub-Overseers' examination from some recognized school. Applications stating age, and with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 30th November, 1915.
SECRETARY,
2379 Municipal Committee Nagpur, C. P.

WANTED an Experienced and Qualified DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Board of Saran on a monthly salary of Rs. 700 rising to Rs. 800, ON APPROVED SERVICE, by annual increment of Rs. 25, with 1st class Travelling Allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations. No one need apply who is not qualified under Bengal Government Notification, No. 3334 L. S. G., dated 20th December, 1901, as amended by Notifications No. 1198 T. M., dated 18th June, 1906, and No. 891-T. L. S. G., dated 23rd September, 1911. The selected candidate will have to join at once.
Applications from candidates must be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to THE CHAIRMAN, District Board, Saran, P. O. Chapra, B. & N. W. Railway, and Superscribed "Application for Appointment of District Engineer." Each application must be accompanied by all necessary certificates and testimonials, together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration, in which they can be returned, in the event of the application being unsuccessful.
Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st December, 1915.
The selected candidate will remain on probation for one year and must occupy the District Engineer's Bungalow belonging to the District Board on payment of a monthly rent calculated under the P. W. D. Code Rules.
F. M. LUCE,
Chairman, District Board,
Saran.
Chapra, the 5th November, 1915. 802

WANTED.

WANTED—A SPINNING MASTER with knowledge of waste machinery. Apply to "B. D." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2377

WANTED SURVEYORS for 8 months commencing from 1st December, 1915, for Irrigation Project Survey on Rs. 75 per month. Apply at once with testimonials to CHIEF ENGINEER, Baroda State 902

WANTED experienced Middle passed MARATHI TEACHER, salary Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 for Mofussil School. Apply SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Fort, Bombay. 2382

WANTED—A SMART CORRESPONDENT with best knowledge of English and Typewriting. Apply with testimonials stating terms, to Box No. 629 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2374

WANTED.—To purchase a second hand 10 H. P. MOTOR A.C. with slide rails and starter. Must be in perfect condition. Apply to Box No. 631, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2381

WANTED—An English fully trained and certificated Higher Froebel Teacher for a High School, on the plains, for one year.—All particulars on application to the HEAD MISTRESS, c/o Deaconess House, Lahore. 903

A LADY desires to teach Singing, Piano and English to ladies and children of any nationality. Best credentials. Terms moderate. Apply "TEACHER" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1002

WANTED—SITUATION by a YOUNG HINDU knowing TYPEWRITING ACCOUNTS and every kind of OFFICE WORK, excellent references. Apply to Box No. 632, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2383

WANTED.—An ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, competent in Designing buildings, one who has passed the full course of the Architectural class and doing piece work will be preferred. Apply at once to Box No. 630, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2380

WANTED A competent B.A., with Mathematics or a B. Sc. with Mathematics or Physics and Chemistry and an undergraduate strong in Sanskrit to serve as teachers in the Tutorial Matric Class. Bassein (Thana). Apply sharp to:—
M. L. DABHOLKAR,
2375 Secretary.

WANTED—One 1st class SUB-ASSTT. SURGEON immediately for Somaliland Protectorate. Starting salary Rs. 125 p.m. rising to Rs. 150 by annual increments of Rs. 5. Apply Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Agents in India for the Somaliland Protectorate, 23, Medow St., Fort, Bombay. 2378

WANTED for the State High School, Dewas (Senior), a B.A., strong in History and English, as an ASSISTANT MASTER, on Rs. 60 p.m. One with some experience in teaching in a recognised High School preferable.
Apply with full particulars as regards age, caste, native place and copies of testimonials before 1st December, 1915, to THE DIWAN, Dewas (Senior), C. I. 900

WANTED a QUALIFIED and EXPERIENCED MIDWIFE. Salary Rs. 70 p. m. and free quarters knowledge of Gujrati or Hindustani essential must be able to join duty as early as possible. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned by 25th.
TYEBBHOY SALEBHOY.
L. M. & S.
2336 Surat.

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2193

FOR SALE—"GUBRUDER KNAKE" Ebonized case cottage piano in excellent condition Rs. 425 or offers. Apply to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT Book for 12 months with Servant's Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form, at Re. 1-8-0. From the A and N. Stores, Bombay and Calcutta, Thacker & Co. Ltd., Tract and Book Society, L. M. Furtado, Bombay and the Scottish Mission Press, Poona. 916

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

BOARD and LODGING for two batchelors in a healthy locality in Byculla, near Tram lines. Terms moderate. Apply "X" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 917

TO LET in the vicinity of Club Road, a nice large air, bed room with bath room and separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanouli, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanowrie, Poona. 989

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises. 2272

TO LET.—DEVLALI, Camp View, fully furnished, large Bungalow water laid. Now in the occupation of J. W. Stokes, Esqr., from 15th November next. Apply to JAMSHED & SONS, Empress Hotel, Deolali. 950

A LADY has a large airy bedroom vacant with verandah and lavatory attached for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent table. E. L. & F. and modern conveniences. Moderate charges. Apply to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

TO LET—Handsome double fronted PREMISES in the best part of Hornby Road. Lighted on three sides. Suitable for Bank, Insurance Office or High Class Shop. Marble Flooring and Modern Sanitary Conveniences. Apply Messrs. W. H. THORNS & CO., Bombay. 2317

NOTICES.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS, COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, the Registered Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1915 at 3-45 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon for the purpose of considering, and if deemed expedient, passing as an extraordinary resolution, the resolution following, that is to say—

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily."

If the above resolution is passed, the said Meeting will immediately thereafter consider and if thought fit, pass a resolution for the appointment of one or more person or persons as Liquidator or Liquidators for the purposes of such winding up upon such terms and at such remuneration as may be determined upon at the meeting.

Dated this tenth day of November, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
2282 Agents.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE EMPRESS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, the Registered Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1915 at 3-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon for the purpose of considering, and if deemed expedient, passing as an extraordinary resolution, the resolution following, that is to say:—

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily."

If the above resolution is passed, the said Meeting will immediately thereafter consider and if thought fit, pass a resolution for the appointment of one or more person or persons as Liquidator or Liquidators for the purposes of such winding up upon such terms and at such remuneration as may be determined upon at the meeting.

Dated this tenth day of November, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.
2281

TO BE LET
FOR ADVERTISEMENT
WALL SPACE
CONGRESS GROUNDS.

For information as to rules, etc., apply sharp to
ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT,
Congress Office Tent,
Opp. B. B. & C. I. Railway's Office.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, BOMBAY 1915.

VISITOR'S TICKETS.

Rs. 20, 15, 10, 5, 3.

Apply early for reserved seats.

Ticket Office will open shortly on Congress Grounds.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address—"SURETY," Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, the Registered Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1915, at 4-15 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon for the purpose of considering, and if deemed expedient, passing as an extraordinary resolution, the resolution following, that is to say—

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily."

If the above resolution is passed, the said Meeting will immediately thereafter consider and if thought fit, pass a resolution for the appointment of one or more person or persons as Liquidator or Liquidators for the purposes of such winding up upon such terms and at such remuneration as may be determined upon at the meeting:

Dated this tenth day of November, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.
2284

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, the Registered Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1915 at 4 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon for the purpose of considering, and if deemed expedient, passing as an extraordinary resolution, the resolution following, that is to say—

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily."

If the above resolution is passed, the said Meeting will immediately thereafter consider and if thought fit, pass a resolution for the appointment of one or more person or persons as Liquidator or Liquidators for the purposes of such winding up upon such terms and at such remuneration as may be determined upon at the meeting.

Dated this tenth day of November, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.
2283

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 1317.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT BHULESHWAR.

Under instructions from the Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Testament of the late Mahomed Hajee Saboo, with a view to wind up the estate of the said deceased and to utilise the surplus in charity, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell to the highest bidder by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned property, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY the 8th December 1915.

Private offers for the said property will be received by Messrs. Payne and Co. Attorneys for the Executor and Trustee of the Will of Mahomed Hajee Saboo and by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Hon. the Advocate-General and by the Undersigned.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (now redeemed) land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, lying and being on the West side of the public passage or lane, leading to Koombhar Gart, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 350 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 451, New No. 2372, Old Survey No. 30, New Survey No. 449, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 50, 54, 56 and Street Nos. 23,24-1, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to Tara Nakur, and now to Morarbhoy Vijbhukandas, on or towards the West by Koombhar Tookda Street, on or towards the North by the property of Ganpat Harichand, and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Bhasker Viswanath but now belonging to a Maharaj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co. Attorneys for the Executor and Trustee of the Will of Mahomed Hajee Saboo, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 23rd November, 1915.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT AND UNTIL FRIDAY THE 26th
SONS OF FRANCE
SONS OF FRANCE
SONS OF FRANCE
IN 3 REELS
THE GREAT PATRIOTIC PHOTO-PLAY.

ON SATURDAY THE 27th
VIA WIRELESS
5 REELS
No. 1 of Pathe Gold-Rooster Plays.

And on Saturday the 4th December.

PRICES Re. 1. As. 8, As. 4, and As. 2.
TIME:—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.
A bi-weekly change of programme will be given whenever ordinary programmes are presented.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

General Manager .. .. James McGrath.
AT 9-30 SHARP THE GREAT MUSICAL EVENT!
on WEDNESDAY 24th, FRIDAY 26th, and SATURDAY 27th NOVEMBER
FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA OF
MADAME MARION KEMP (Mus. Bac.)
The great Australian Contralto.
Supported by the following brilliant company:—
MISS IVY WIGMORE .. .. .. Violinist.
MR. FRANCIS HALLS .. .. .. Baritone.
MR. HAROLD PROCTOR .. .. Solo-Pianist.
Madame Kemp is making a short tour in India before appearing at the ALBERT HALL, London.
PRICES Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1. PLAN AT ROSE Co.
Every seat except the Gallery may be booked.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

THE MOST CENTRAL THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

HUMPHREY BISHOP
and
LONDON STAR COMPANY
9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30
CONCERT-REVUE
"WEDGWOOD CLASSICS"
TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME
MDLLE. SUZANNE VERNEY
will dance
"The Waltz" from Coppelia *Delibes.*
"La Rose Mourante" *R. Drigo.*
MISS NORA MOON'S
Great Success
"The Rosary" *Nevin.*
(a beautiful scenic setting)
"The Valley of Laughter" *Sanderson*
MR. STANLEY VILVIN
will sing
"Tean upon the Uplands" *Parrish.*
"Drinking Song" (from "The Rose of Persia") *Sullivan.*
MR. HUMPHREY BISHOP
will sing
"Up from Somerset" *Sanderson.*
"Blow Blow Thus Winter Wind" *Sargeant.*
Other items will be given from "The Tales of Hoffman", "Rigoletto" and "Faust" also the latest London song successes.
Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2 & 1.
Box Plan at ROSE & Co.

A sweet breath is a sign of a sound stomach. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, sweetens the breath, because it regulates the bowels and improves digestion.
D 12

POONA GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT this year will take place between 6th and 15th December. ENTRIES CLOSE on SATURDAY, 27th November.
For particulars please apply to:—
THE HONY. SECY. FOR HOCKEY,
Poona Gymkhana Club, Poona.

INDIAN INK.

Second Number of the War Fund Magazine.
Forty-full page Pictures.
Nineteen Colour Plates.
Thirty-two Stories, Articles, Verse.
Among the contributors to the second number are:—H. E. Lady Carmichael, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, R. C. Lehmann (of *Punch*), Dolf Wyllarde, Coulson Kernahan, Margaret Peterson, Major Corbett, Frank Loab, Jo Hookum" etc., etc.
Rudyard Kipling's Debut—by "Septimus"
Order early to avoid disappointment.
A IDEAL CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
Of all Booksellers. Published by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
INDIAN INK.
Note.—The entire profits of the publication will be paid in to the
Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

G. M. JAYAKAR

ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.
Photos by Day and Night.
Pastles Painting a Speciality.
Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.
Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.
Amateure Work done promptly and cheap
A visit is solicited.
Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 22.

Novara — Hetherington — Yokohama

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 22.

Josef Agost Foherozeg — Crocco — Genoa

The following steamers entered the Docks fo loading :—

Steamer—City of New Castle for Calcutta

S. S. Novara :—The P. and O. Company's steamer Novara, 4,250 tons, Captain H. R. Hetherington, arrived here yesterday from Yokohama, which port she left on the 23rd ultimo with the China mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Jasef Agost Foherozeg :—The steamer Josef Agost Foherozeg 1,708 tons, Captain P. Crocco, sailed yesterday for Genoa, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette with the outward Mails of the 12th instant passed Suez at 7 p.m., on Sunday the 21st instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kamakura Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 19th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 20th instant.

The O. S. K. steamer Inaho Maru arrived Colombo on the 20th instant. She leaves that port to-morrow night and is due here on the 26th instant.

Monday, 22nd November, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Yoboshi Maru.....Nojiri.....N. Y. Kaisha.
B. Zayani.....Weeks....H. S. Shoostry & Co
C.&R. Rachel.....Waddrell.....D. Nanji & Sons.
F. Stanley Hall.....Howard.....K. N. & Co
K. Bombay Maru.....Terada.....N. Y. Kaisha
M. Okura.....M. M. & Co
N. Zoroaster.....Wickham.....J. F. & Co
P. Culna.....M. M. Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati.....B. S. N. Co
Bahadur.....B. S. N. Co
Kaveri.....B. S. N. Co
Ponani.....B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Talyabi.....D. Nanji & Sons
4 Aviemoor.....Williams.....M. M. & Co
6 Koweit.....Wilson.....T. M. & Co
7 Clan Mackellar.....J. F. & Co
10 & 11 Dara.....Hatfield.....T. M. & Co
14 Linga.....M. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Sardar.....Ookerji.....Persian S. N. Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4 Kaiser-i-Hind....Bennett.....P. & O. Co
5 Malta.....Talbot.....P. & O. Co
6 Olympia.....Andrews.....W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Cigale.....Jouanis.....T. M. & Co
Dredger Governador.....Ashdown & Co
Seyeoya.....Grant....Standard Oil Co. of N. Y

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abella.....Davies.....
City of Glasgow.....Morrison.....K. Nixon & Co
City of New Castle....Abram.....W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Cameron.....Christian.....T. M. & Co
Havildar.....Park.....T. M. & Co
Islami.....Watson.....T. M. & Co
Jeddah.....Loftus.....T. M. & Co
Khosron.....Courtenay.....T. M. & Co
Nurain.....Thomson.....T. M. & Co
Novara.....Hetherington.....P. & O. Co
Queda.....Neilson.....M. M. & Co
Rahmani.....Wheeler.....T. M. M. & Co
Rhaidar.....Oakeshott.....T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

November 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 12 bales wool R. Pichand, 18 bales wool L. Goculdas, 28 bales wool Bombay Co, 7 bales wool A. Moochand, 19 bales wool E. Bachraj, 26 bales wool D. Koondanmall, 87 bales wool J. Rajmall, 77 bales wool David Sassoon and Co, 6 bales wool K. Rikobdas, 11 bales wool H. Chogmal, 151 bales wool E. Dossa and Co, 20 bales wool E. Mahomed, 50 bales cotton yarn Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co, 30 bales hemp yarn M. E. Omrigar and Co, 23 bales cotton yarn Greaves Cotton and Co, 8 casks Indian chutney Manekji Poonjaji and Sons, 30 casks Indian chutney Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons, 10 cases curry powder Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons, 43 bales wool E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia (s) 100 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co, 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 300 bales cotton Bombay and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 991 cwt lintels John Fachiri, 990 cwt gingelly seed John Fachiri, 693 groundnuts John Fachiri, 794 cwt mustard seed John Fachiri, 990 cwt mussoor Ralli Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tayabi (s) 5,121 cwt myrabolams P. Mathuradas and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-I-Hind (97) bales goat and sheep skins W. A. Graham and Co, 32 bales cowhides W. A. Graham and Co, 29 bales cowhides R. M. Kooka, 65 cases bristles J. A. Begbie and Co, 30 cases bristles Allen Bros, 8 cwt indigo F. Khoobchand, 19 bales cowhides H. E. Goolmahomed, 7 bales sheep and goat skins H. E. Goolmahomed, 120 cwt sandalwood S. Nowroji and Co, 6 cwt fishmaws E. Molidina, 25 cwt indigo G. Radhakisondas, 39 cwt kismiss T. Canji and Co, 4 cases curtains and covers King King and Co, 1 package woollen carpets King King and Co, 31 cwt cyanide slag Govindji Madhowji and Co, 26 cwt cuttle fish P. Meharally and Co, 13 cwt cuttle fish N. Kassam, 20 cwt raisins A. Chagla and Co, 16 bales cowhides A. Cassam, 2 bales goat skins V. Esmail and Co, 71 cwt indigo David Sassoon and Co, 16 bales cowhides H. A. Omer and Sons, 8 bales cowhides A. H. Bundally, 12 bales sheep skins M. J. Joomabhoy and Co, 9 bales sheep skins Abba and E. H. Mahomed, 51 bales cowhides Abba and E. H. Mahomed.

Olympia (s) 991 cwt lintels John Fachion, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co, 51 bales cowskins W. A. Graham and Co, 32 cowhides W. A. Graham and Co, 29 bales mhratz zbfowl

NEW YORK.

Kaiser-I-Hind (s) 8 bales woollen carpets King, King and Co 3 bales woollen carpets Thos Cook and Son.

FOR LONDON.

Malta (s) 112 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 298 cwt kismiss T Nurphal, 1,000 cwt kismis T. Canji and Co, 1,000 cwt myrabolams D. Bomanji and Co, 145 cwt cassein J. C. Mehta, 1,625 cwt raisins R. Jiwandas and Co, 350 cwt kismiss R. C. Nazir and Co, 1,500 kismiss G. H. Esmail, 130 cwt kismiss J. Nurbharam, 130 cwt kismiss S. Cooverji and Co, 130 cwt kismiss S. Khetsi, 1 135 cwt kismis D. Passoo and Co, 263 cwt raisins D. Passoo and Co, 310 bales hemp J. N. Kapadia and Co, 1,250 cwt kismiss E. Mahomed, 25 bales cotton cutting E. H. Hayim, 195 cwt kismiss E. Nowroji.

FOR HULL.

Rachel (s) 1,000 cwt cotton seed S. Cooverji and Co, 4,000 cwt castor seed, Souis Dreyfus and Co, 9,236 cwt cotton seeds Ralli Bros, 6,000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros.

Abelia (s) 16,000 cwt cotton seed Volkart Bros, 4,000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros, 1,750 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Culna (s) 100 bales hemp M. E. Omrigar and Co, 2 cases empty cylinder Asian Transit Co, 2,860 cwt saltpetre S. Rajgoji and Co, 43 bales hemp H. Goodaji, 5 pots Rose oil E. Nowroji and Co, 19 tons cotton seed oil cake T. and F. Barraclough and Co, 900 cwt saltpetre S. Rawji and co.

FOR KOBE.

Yekoshi Maru (s) 221 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 1,500 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 500 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton N. Rajaram and Co, 300 bales cotton T. Yuasa, 300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 200 bales cotton S. Nathoobhai and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Yekoshi Maru (s) 50 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 429 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yekoshi Maru (s) 200 bales cotton T. Yuasa.

FOR MOJI.

Yekoshi Maru (s) 276 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yekoshi Maru (s) 400 bales cotton yarn M. B. Kaisha, 45 cwt raisins T. Canji and Co, 10 cwt dry fruit T. Canji and Co, 65 cwt sharkfins H. A. Mahomed, 11 cwt fishmaws H. A. Mahomed, 120 cwt raisins M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yekoshi Maru (s) 300 bales cotton W. H. Brady and Co, 100 bales cotton yarn M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

November 22.

S. S. Clan Cameron from Lourenco Marques, Agents, T. Morrison & Co.:—4,704 tons coal.

S. S. Chupra from Karachi, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—14 drums oil, 1 hhd portwine, 1 case nails, 1 case photo paper, 1 case perfumes.

S. S. Kaiser-I-Hind, from London, Agents, P. and O. S. N. Co.:—49 cases boots and shoes, 8 cases bottles, 18 cases motor car and parts, 650 casks cements, 23 cases tyres, 1 case boric acid, 21 cases musical instruments, 5 casks chrome alum, 1 case izal disinfectant, 12 cases leather, 300 cases brandy and rum, 2,060 case, 2 packages brandy, 130 cases ale and stout, 36 cases ale, 60 cases beer, 6 cases gin, 3 cases spirit, 87 cases plums, 2 cases insect powder, 58 cases jam, 45 packages, 2 hhds, 378 cases wine, 520 cases gin and portwine, 1 case cake, 30 drums boiler fluid, 150 cases paper, 29 cases Epsom salt, 22 cases soda crystals, 1 cask soda sulphate, 1 cask soda bicarbonate, 2 cases, 1 cask gum, 12 cases boot polish, 246 cases drug, 95 cases, 19 packages essence, 109 cases biscuits, 730 cases confectionary, 4 cases bacon, 15 cases hams and bacons, 4 case, 98 packages vinegar, 4 cases, 32 packages perfumed spirit, 220 cases cheese, 31 cases soap, 21 cases, 300 jars, 745 packages provisions, 19 packages, 10 cases, 115 drums paint, 62 cases colour, 136 cases earthenware, 13 cases essential oil, 12 cases Benger's food, 1,132 cases, 910 packages "O" stores, 112 cases varnish, 4 boxes bar gold, 6 boxes specie, 1 box gold coin, 1 case clocks, 25 cases Champagne, 17 case liquers, 133 cases mixed tissues, 46 cases cigarettes, 12 cases silk cotton tissue, 25 bags coffee, 25 cases gold thread, 10 cases silver thread, 2 cases silk tissue, 17 cases currency notes, 1 case chalk, 1 case silk goods, 4 cases pipe water, 31 cases perfumery, 5 cases cochineal, 17 cases saffron, 5 drums zinc chloride, 3 cases cycle parts, 1 case glass globes, 6 case linnens, 90 cases, 328 barrels, 150 kegs grapes, 10 bales, 1 case, 1 package leather belting, 38 casks scaling wax, 10 cases, 10 cylinders ammonia, 26 cases milk condensed, 10 cases cigars, 53 cases cocoa, 70 cases rum, 3 cases flannel, 18 casks ivory, 6 cases blankets, 53 cases chemicals, 50 bags farina, 1 cask rhinoceros horns, 9 cases veyella, 11 cases, 3 bales tobacco, 3 cases woollens, 1 case stoves, 5 cases umbrella fetting, 22 cases cottons.

S. S. Stanely Hall, from Liverpool, Agents, Killick Nixon & Co.:—6 cases shoes, 32 crates, 743 pieces earthenware, 180 cases candles, 1 case cycle accessories, 69 casks gum tragasol, 29 casks dyes, 7 casks alizarine, 1 case motor parts, 1 case cycles, 1 case motor cycle, 39 cases, 10 crates tyres, 241 crates bottles, 19 cases glass globes, 25 casks tiles, 20 cases beer, 4 cases, 25,500 nos. bricks, 1 cask cement, 2,992 casks China clay, 18 nos. dogs, 50 cases oxide of iron, 20 drums caustic soda, 3 kegs bicarbonate of soda, 24 casks safety fuse, 2 drums zinchloride, 95 drums magnesium chloride, 8 cases glycerine, 35 casks salt cake, 12 drums sulphate of sodium, 24 casks, sulphur black paste, 50 begs lead, 3 cases varnish, 6 cases stoves, 4 cases saccarine, 2 kegs paint, 100 bags starch, 38 nos. copper rods, 12 bundles mattress, 89 bales paper, 1,250 boxes, 4 cases soap, 25 cases bacon, 1 cask blishing paste, 30 bags sago flour, 14 cases hams and bacon, 5 cases German silver sheets, 59 cases gen, 4 cases roller skins, 105 kegs, 32 cases nails, 3 cases picking bands, 4 barrels cylinder oil, 1 case rawhide, 8 cases, 3 truss leather buffer, 4 cases leather laces, 9 truss, 23 cases leather belting, 7 cases, 6 bales, 6 truss buffalo pickers, 5 bales jute twine, 9 cases mixed linnens, 16 cases sewing cotton thread, 46 cases art silk and cotton goods, 17 cases, 17 bales, 3 truss woollen goods, 72 cases, 6 bales cotton and woollen goods, 822 bales, 2,303 cases cotton piece goods, 6 bales carpets, 2 bales rugs, 8 cases floor cloth, 10 cases cotton net, 4 cases silk goods, 53 cases oil cloth, 10 bales cotton rope, 2 truss knitting wool, 13 cases machinary cloth, 25 bales cotton, 2 truss sizing flannel, 6 bales canvas, 24 cases umbrella furniture, 4 cases silk thread, 16 cases linnen goods, 513 cases, 502 bales cotton yarn, 107 bags cummin seed.

S. S. Sequoya from San Fransisco, Agents, Standard Oil Co.:—10,40,924 Imp gallons refined oil, 501 cases scony filtered crystal neutral oil.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 21st November, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.....	29.861 inches
Temperature of Air	82.7 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.7 "
Dew Point	74.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.762 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	5.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.1 "
Minimum da. do.	78.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	NE,E,WNW.NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	112 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Dept. on Still		Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill	
	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in
MON	22	m	11	8a		22	m	5	34	19 10
				25	10			5	10a	15 9
TU	23	m	0	12	4	23	m	5	58	19 10
		m	11	40	8			5	39a	15 11
WED	24	m	0	43	3	24	m	6	33	19 11
			0	12a	5			6	8a	16 3
THUR	25	m	1	14	0	25	m	7	9	20 2
			0	45a	1			6	37a	16 9
FRI.	26	m	1	46	8	26	m	7	47	20 5
			1	21a	4			7	7a	17 4
SAT.	27	m	2	20	7	27	m	8	31	20 8
			2	4a	4			7	42a	18 1
SUN	28	m	2	58	6	28	m	9	22	20 9
			2	57a	3			8	26a	18 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 22 (Monday)	" 6h. 49m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 23 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 50m.	" 6h. 0m
" 24 (Wednesday)	" 6h 51m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 25 (Thursday)	" 6h. 51m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 26 (Friday)	" 6h. 52m.	" 6h. 0m
" 27 (Saturday)	" 6h. 52m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 28 (Sunday)	" 6h. 53m.	" 6h. 0m

PHASES OF THE MOON :—

Full Moon	1915 November	21st,	11h	6-4 p.m.
Last Quarter	" "	30th	3h	40-5 a.m.
New Moon	" December	6th.	11h	33-7 p.m.
First Quarter	" "	13th.	5h	8-4 p.m.

Why wait for that hoarseness to "wear off," when Zymole Trokeys will stop it so much quicker? Disagreeable coughs are often avoided by the use of Zymole Trokeys. B-9

G. SAJAN & Co. TILE & MARBLE MERCHANT SCULPTURE & MONUMENTAL SUPPLIER POST No. 4 BOMBAY.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Nov. 22.

Disturbance in the south of the Bay yesterday passed inland near Madras and has given some moderate to heavy falls of rain in it and south of Madras.

With the exception of a few falls in the north-east of the country, the weather has been dry.

The chief rainfalls are in Sabsagar 1½, Cochin 1, Trivandrum and Madras 3, Nellore 8, Cuddappah and Cocanada 2, Masulipatam 1½, Calingapatam and Gopalpur 1 inch.

Increase of rainfall in the interior of the country is forecasted.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 22nd November, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in lower Sind; night temperature is in defect in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is 5 deg. to 17 deg. F. in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Night temperature continues in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0.14in. of rain and Hyderabad 0.26in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity and night temperature are in excess.

General Remarks.—A disturbance appears to have passed into the south of the Peninsula from the Bay of Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general and heavy on the north Madras coast and in the adjacent parts of the Madras Deccan and in south Malabar and local in Mysore while some showers have occurred in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan.

Nearly general rain is likely on the north Madras coast and in the Madras Deccan, Mysore and Malabar and local rain in south Hyderabad, the south Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras. A few showers may occur in the south Konkan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 22nd of November, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Total fall since 1st June to Date	Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	85.5	68.9	77	0	0.1	
Muskat						—0.08
Do. (21st)	86.4	72.5	71	0	0.1	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	84.3	50.1	63	0	0	—0.01
Rawalpindi	79.2	39.6	57	0	0	—0.17
Lahore	79.6	44.7	34	0	0	—0.05
Hissar	83.5	48.4	51	0	0	0
Ambala	87.7	46.1	76	0	0	—0.25
Delhi	80.8	55.6	48	0	0	—0.07
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	82.7	53.9	42	0	0	—0.06
Mainpuri	84.4	52.3	60	0	0	—0.12
Jhansi	85.1	55.6	49	0	0	—0.10
Cawnpore	82.9	58.7	65	0	0	—0.29
Allahabad	83.8	55.3	76	0	0	—0.24
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	86.1	47.4	54	0	0	0
Karachi	87.7	64.6	35	0	0	—0.05
Ajmer	80.3	52.8	50	0	0	—0.09
Jaipur	83.5	54.3	46	0	0	—0.09
Kotah	85.0	59.0	44	0	0	—0.02
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.4	61.0	31	0	0	—0.09
Dwarka	89.3	69.2	50	0	0	0
Veraval	93.1	71.8	47	0	0	—0.23
Rajkot	91.2	67.3	30	0	0	—0.22
Bhavnagar Para	91.2	64.4	60	0	0	—0.17
Surat	92.9	75.5	67	0	0	—0.11
Ahmedabad	93.4	69.1	24	0	0	—0.12
Deesa	92.0	61.1	26	0	0	—0.10
Neemuch	83.1	59.8	31	0	0	—0.08
Indore	85.1	61.3	72	0	0	—0.19
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	83	64.3	78	..	0.05	—0.27
Saugor	88	60.8	57	..	0.09	—0.20
Hoshangabad	84	63.8	69	..	0	—0.32
Khandwa	89	67.9	84	..	0	—0.33
Akola	88.7	1.5	66	..	0.06	—0.10
Amroati	87.9	3	72	..	0	—0.42
Nagpur	86.8	3.3	82	..	0	—0.58
Chanda	86.5	0	92	..	0.62	0.01
Raipur	84.7	1	96	..	0.33	0.01
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.1	73	82	..	0.02	—0.35
Ratnagiri	94.5	70	61	..	0.31	0.42
Mormugao	86	75.5	83	..	0.37	—0.09
Karwar	91.5	72.8	88	..	1.97	—0.54
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.5	70.1	9.14	0.14		—0.22
Ahmednagar	84.3	64.3		0.67		—0.19
Poona	87.2	67.3		0.33		—0.39
Sholapur	89.6	66.4	7	0.66		—0.17
Bijapur	86.4	66.1	87	0.39		—0.48
Belgaum	82.3	64.5	85	0.94		—0.53
Aurangabad	85.2	67.3	79	0		—0.69
Nizamabad (Indur.)	86.8	67.6	83	0.68		0.14
Hyderabad	83.8	69.0	84	0.79		—0.05
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.7	75.8	77	5.08		2.51
Calicut	85.8	75.8	89	1.45		2.43
Cochin	87.1	74.2	89	1.13	23	—0.99
Colombo	82	73 2	95	..	64	14.10
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	76.4	72.8	95	1.30	10	5.49
Bellary	83.3	69.4	90	..	0	5.37
Cuddapah	78.2	72.2	95	1.57	7	5.19
Madras	80.8	72.6	80	2.84	14.6	5.17
Bangalore	76.7	65.4	96	0.17	2.1	—0.27
Coimbatore	87.2	70.0	82	0.01	2.56	—0.07
Trichinopoly	87.1	73.8	91	..	5.22	1.56
Negapatam	82.3	72.7	94	0.02	8.53	2.62

STANDARD BAROMETER READIN

The following information is publishe in order that vessels in the Bombay Har may, by comparison with a standard ins ment ascertain the errors of their baro ters :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer the Colaba Observatory corrected for ind error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to th level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Tim on the 22nd November 1915 was 30. 07 inches. For temperature corrections appli cable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Weak and delicate children are given a new lease of life by using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Delicious tasting, easily taken, flesh producing and strength promoting. A 1

SANITATION IN WAR.

SIR J. CRICHTON BROWNE ON INOCULATION.

Sir J. Crichton Browne, presiding at the conference of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association, opened at the Carpenters' Hall, E.C., on October 29, said that when the history of the war came to be summed up in the clear light of futurity, he would not be surprised if the verdict as regards England was that it was saved by sanitation, writes the "Westminster Gazette." It was on an adequate supply of men that our victory depended, and we could only keep up that supply because we had set our sanitary house in order. But for the enormous strides in advance that had been made in sanitation in the last half-century, and more especially in the last ten years, we would, he thought, be in a parlous plight in France and the Mediterranean.

The number of rejections from the Army was proportionately much higher in Germany, Austria, Russia, and Spain, in all of which sanitation was much less advanced than it was with us. In the South African war sickness was responsible for a loss of 80,000 by death and invaliding. In the present war, with troops operating in regions which had often been ravaged by plague and cholera and fever, it was, so far, reassuring to know that with a larger army than we had ever had in the field the incidence of disease in it had often been lower than in times of peace. For this unprecedented healthfulness of our Army, and therefore its sustained fighting power, we had mainly to thank sanitation, admirably devised by the R.A.M.C., and admirably carried out by the sanitary units acting under it.

"DANGEROUS LUNATICS."

Among the special measures was anti-typhoid inoculation, the protective power of which was now beyond question. In bodies of men protected and unprotected and exposed to the same risk, the chances of escape from disease were five and a half times greater for the inoculated man than for the uninoculated man, while the chances of recovery in case of an attack of the disease were ten and a half times greater for the former than for the latter.

"The latest returns from our western front," said Sir James, "report 606 cases of typhoid, 109 in inoculated and 497 in uninoculated men, and 50 deaths, one in inoculated and 49 in uninoculated men. So convincing is the evidence in favour of anti-typhoid inoculation, that it has been made compulsory in the army of the United States. With us, unfortunately, it is still optional, and therefore, affords a happy hunting ground to those mischievous beings born with twisted intellects and hypertrophied self-conceit, who are always "'agin scientific truth," just as the discontented Irishman was always "agin the Government." It seems to me that you may do much to counteract the evil done by these dangerous lunatics, who, with insane cunning, lure some of our poor soldiers to their destruction."

A DESCRIPTION OF A FLY.

Bacteriological examination of the water supply was carried on at the front, motor laboratories having been provided. They moved from point to point along the line. When unsafe or doubtful waters were discovered they were dealt with by a new and promising process of purification which was the outcome of experimental work done just before the war. A number of men at the front, who had been detected as typhoid "carriers," had been "ferretted out" by the R.A.M.C. and sent home.

Fly-catching had been raised to a fine art, but there was still room for ingenuity in our conflict with the "ubiquitous, pestiferous, audacious little black devil."

LORD DERBY'S SCHEME.

LORD ROSEBERY ON FAILURE OF OLD METHODS.

Lord Rosebery, presiding on October 27 at a meeting held in Edinburgh to form a recruiting committee for Mid Lothian, moved a resolution supporting Lord Derby's scheme. He said :—

We must all feel that the energy and vigour of Lord Derby's new administration is in the highest degree calculated to give the Army those reinforcements that it requires. It will no doubt be a strenuous task, but it is clear that the present system of recruiting is exhausted. It is necessary to try something new. It is not so much, I think, that there is reluctance to serve, though there is no doubt reluctance to serve in some unhappy quarters, but there is a very strong feeling in many places that it is unfair that some should go out to serve their country and that others left behind should be enabled to fill their places and even more lucrative places.

I am not going to go into the various causes which have exhausted practically the present resources of recruiting, but one I am personally conversant with is that where there is a recruiting meeting it is attended by everybody except recruitable persons. I myself have addressed with much animation a crowded, and I may say without vanity an enthusiastic, meeting composed entirely of one or two old men and a considerable number of women and children. I do not think if we had recruited everybody in the hall who was competent to enlist we should have got a single man—because he was not there. It is obvious that, if you do not wish to enlist, you keep away from the meetings which are promoted to make you enlist. I hope, at any rate I see by Lord Derby's letter that the canvassing is to be on the same principle as that of a General Election, that it will not be conducted with violence or in any spirit of bullying, because I think that might provoke resentment, but tactfully and persuasively, as I have are the methods employed on these occasions. It is clear that this is a contest not merely for glory but for existence and that we cannot afford to disregard any possible means of carrying it out as efficiently as possible.

The resolution was adopted, and a committee was appointed, with Lord Rosebery as chairman.

Lassitude

is a feeling of weariness, depression, fatigue, which affects equally men, women and children, and it is most important that these signs of a run-down condition be not neglected. Neglect may easily lead to more serious ailments. Therefore if you are feeling exhausted, slack and depressed, don't delay, start taking Iron 'Jelloids' to-day. Iron 'Jelloids' enrich the blood and tone the whole system so that energy is soon restored—the appetite returns and you realise the joy of vigorous health. IRON 'JELLOIDS' No. 2A. containing Quinine are especially beneficial in combatting malaria.

Iron Jelloids

Machine Made. Without Animal Fat.

Mr. C. F. Collier, Forest Gate, writes.—"I was suffering from depression "and lowness of spirits, resulting from poorness of blood and run-down "nerves. The first box of 'Jelloids' made a great difference and continuing to "take them I derived great benefit. I always recommend IRON 'JELLOIDS'."

A fortnight's trial (*Price 14 Annas,*) will convince you.

For Children, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 1 ... ... price 14 Annas & Rs. 2.
For Women, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 2 ... ... ,, 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.
For Men, Iron 'Jelloids' *(containing Quinine)* No. 2A. ,, 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.
Of all Principal Chemists throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and The East.

Manufactured only by THE 'JELLOID' Co., 205, City Rd., London, England.

BESSHO & Co's GRAND XMAS SALE

IS NOW IN FULL SWING.

ALL GOODS AT **DISCOUNTS** OF **10 TO 20%**

By the last mail we have received a wonderful stock of Curios!
Beautifully Artistic Tea and Coffee Sets!!
Charmingly Shaded Silks and Crepes!!!

IN FACT **EVERYTHING** ONE COULD THINK OF IN THE WAY OF **GOOD VALUE** FOR MODERATE PRICES.

OUR XMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS

ARE QUITE A NOVELTY.

OUR SALE COMMENCED ON MONDAY,——so we advise our customers to lose no time in visiting

BESSHO & Co.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

EXPERIENCE VS., TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's!! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills. Re. 1 each.

Batliwalla's Tonic-Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of over-wrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal," and English antiseptic drugs. Annas. 4 each.

Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day. As, 4 each.

Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each at As. 12 & Re. 1 per bottle. May be had of all Dealers, or of

Dr. H. BATLIWALLA, SONS & Co, Lt. Warli Laboratory, DADAR, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December, 1911)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly editors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Allee Building Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

MARTIN'S PIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/-.

MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.

SAKURA

CHERRY BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Quality approved by Port Trust and other authorities in the East to be as good as any imported Cement. Barrel of 400 lbs. gross.

Sold everywhere and supplied to Railways, executive Engineers, and prominent Contractors Apply to Sub Agents :—

Messrs. DAWOODALLY & CO.

Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

Sole Agents.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON POSITION.

A great part of the energy of the trade is taken up by discussion as to the effect of the limitations upon shipping and the difficulties of carrying on business under the license arrangement. It had been hoped that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce would have been given some authority in the matter of licenses, but apparently the licenses will have to be obtained in London, and this will inevitably mean increased delays and greater difficulties. It is willingly admitted that great importance attaches to the means taken to prevent cotton goods getting into Germany, and it is known that the Germans are greatly hampered. Indeed, there are proposals in the country for growing flax as a substitute for cotton, and things must have come to a pretty pass before any sane person would think of such a way out of the difficulty. It is, however, much to be hoped that Lancashire export trade will not be unnecessarily hindered, and that efforts to increase exports will be encouraged by the Government. Manchester cloth business has been very poor lately, and the buying for India has fallen away again, while China is doing very little, as usual. The withdrawal of further labour from the mills by fresh enlistment will, however, make some sellers glad that they cannot do very much just now. The raw cotton market has been easier, and the price is now getting down again below 7d. per lb. It is possible that profit taking has something to do with this reaction, for there is no change for the better in the estimates of the crop. The question is whether the reduction in the consumption is sufficient to neutralise the effect of a severe shortage of cotton, and that is a difficult question to deal with. In any case, cotton is fairly high when it stands at 7d. and quite high enough to induce planters to consider an increase of acreage for next season.

STRONG COPPER MARKET.

The market closed in mail week with a strong tone, following a somewhat irregular tendency, with a moderate setback in the price of standard metal, in which dealings have been very light. The reactionary feeling was the result of a lull in the general demand, under less favourable American share influence, and the uneasiness which has been aroused by the Balkan news. There were a few liquidations, and warrant prices eased off about £1 a ton, but there was no sign of selling pressure, while the supply of warrants appears well under control, and a fair demand springing up later prices were carried up to nearly £73 for cash and £73 7s. 6d. for three months. In contrast to the liberal orders released for refined metal in the previous week consumers took but little interest in the market, and the demand in America is reported as more subdued, although it is generally understood that domestic consumption is proceeding on a big scale, or at the rate of well over 40,000 tons a month. The fact, nevertheless, remains that the American position is distrusted, chiefly because of the huge output, which undoubtedly means a steady accumulation of stocks, and the refineries are faced with excessive supplies of raw copper. Manipulation is at work. Possibly a good deal of metal is due for shipment to this side against old orders, the execution of which has been delayed through the dearth of freight room, but the very reduced quantities shipped for some time past tend to aggravate the suspicion which exists on this side, having regard to the accumulation of unsold stocks in producers' hands. At the same time, however, the British market is kept pretty short of copper, which tends to facilitate the control now exercised by American interests, notwithstanding the excessive production. There is, indeed, not the least sign of any weakening of that control. On the contrary, it is understood that attempts are now being made to enforce still higher prices for refined copper to European consumers.

RALLY IN RUBBER.

Trade prospects in crude rubber continue to be viewed in an optimistic light. There have been adverse fluctuations, but the market has displayed some rallying power, prices having recovered appreciably from the lowest point recorded in the third week of October, when plantation No. 1 latex touched 2s. 4¾d. per lb. Although the recent urgent transatlantic demand in connection with short contracts was satisfied, inquiries from consumers generally have again sufficiently improved to impart more confidence among importers. A very fair business has been put through in the course of the month. The statiscal position being eminently sound, a setback in prices has often the effect of stimulating demands afresh. The orders placed latterly were more particularly on behalf of smaller consumers, who probably missed their market recently, and were thus waiting for a fresh opportunity to cover their needs. The uncertainty of the American exchange and of shipping prospects are certainly factors to be kept in view, for these are sure to precipitate another burst of transatlantic buying, for American consumption is heavy, and users are rather apprehensive lest deliveries against current contracts should be at any time delayed through unforeseen circumstances.

INDIAN CURRENCY AND THE WAR.

The effect of the war on Indian monetary conditions is indicated in many features of the annual report for 1914-15 of Mr. H. F. Howard, Controller of Indian Currency. There was an actual contraction of the currency in circulation for the first time for several years, the net falling off being 30,800,000 rupees (£2,053,333), compared with an increase in the preceding year of 238,400,000 rupees. Gold alone showed an increase of absorption equivalent to nearly 75 million rupees, but this was due to increases in Government reserves. The reduction of the demand for currency was clearly traceable to the slackness of trade, and its extent was somewhat obscured by the run on the Post Office savings banks in the early months of the war. In connexion with the present general resort to paper currency in this country, it may be noted that the Government of India has decided to discontinue the system of reissuing notes from the currency offices. The Controller observes that it is obviously in the interest of the popularity of paper currency that clean notes only should be put into circulation. The reform will have the further advantage of making it more difficult for forged notes to escape detection, as they are usually intentionally soiled or smudged in order to conceal their defects. Additional facilities have been provided for the encashment of currency notes at the district treasuries, and are greatly appreciated.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

CORRECTION.

In New York quotation dated 19th November 1915:

Commercial Bars should read 51½

BY MAIL.

On the 2nd November, the Bank of England notified "12,000 sovereigns were set aside on account of the Straits Settlements Note Guarantee Fund."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Messrs. PATEL BROS.' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	..	..	275	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	223	213	..	Jan. 1916
" "	222	..	..	Nov. 1915
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	214	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Khandesh	224	..	..	"
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	256	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Nagpore	253	..	..	"
M. G. Akola Khgm., ..	238/9	..	..	"
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	"
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals	223	..	..	Dec, 1915
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Biljapore	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, November, 22nd 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good. Delivery
Bengals (H.G.)	..	197	187	.. Ready
	..	217	205	..1/25 Jan '16
Bengals (M.G.)	..	228	218	..Ready N. C.
	215	204	194	..Ready O. C.
	..	228	217	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	218	208	..Ready N. C.
	..	193	183	..Ready O. C.
	..	220	208	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	232	220	..Ready N. C.
	..	206	196	..Ready O. C.
	..	227	215	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Akola-Khgm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	240	230	..Ready N. C.
	..	218	208	..Ready O. C.
	..	241	231	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Ocmrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	242	232	..Ready N. C.
	..	220	210	..Ready O. C.
	..	244	234	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G	..	225	215	.. Ready.
	..	249	241	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	228	218	..Ready.
	..	252	244	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Nagpore (M.G.)	..	232	222	..Ready.
	..	257	249	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	235	225	..Ready.
	..	259	251	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Broach (M. G.)	..	238	228	218 Ready.
	..	287	..	.. Feb.-Mar.
	..	285	..	279 1/25 Ap.'16.
Mathia (M.G.)	..	196	184	.. Ready.
	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	230/5 Ready.
	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	235/42 Ready.
	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.) (H.G.)	..	..	..	235/8 Ready.
	..	..	..	230/5
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	243/5 Ready
	..	..	..	..

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e. inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 20th November, 1915:—

Cotton	7,457 Bales
Wheat	6,556 cwts.
Linseed	4,877 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	154 "
Ginjellyseed	2,748 "
Poppyseed	242 "
Groundnuts	1,961 "
Castorseed	2,952 "
Rice	2,603 "
Myrabollams	154 "
Cottonseed	4,222 "
Mowraseed	20 "
Gram	10,342 "
Joowar	1,928 "
Maize	299 "
Barley	3,431 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Nov. 22nd— 4p.m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Ready.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 8 0	6 13 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 8 0	6 13 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	45 0 0	6 12 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	7 0 0	7 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 12 0	7 2 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 14 0	8 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 4 0	8 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 14 0	8 3 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	43 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	42 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	41 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black	38 8 0	..
Poppyseed, White ..	7 13 0	8 4 0
Groundnuts	34 0 0	..
Mowraseed	3 10 0	4 0 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May ..	6 12 0	
Linseed May	9 7 3	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	42 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	41 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	40 0 0	

That fearful taste in your mouth, mornings, when you wake up, is most likely caused by constipation. Kasagra cures constipation and leaves your mouth sweet. 1804

EXCHANGE.

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is 37¼ lakhs up.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 4 1-32d. 15th Dec
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 3/8d. Dec.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready ..... 1s. 4 19-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. ..... 192¼ Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 137¼
Do. Shanghai 150
60 d-s. Yokohama 155½
The 4 per cent. Terminable Loan is quoted at Rs. 100-4 to Rs. 100-8.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-4-0
Australian Do.	24-6-0
Bombay Do.	24-6-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-14-0
English Dragons	15-3-5
Silver ex-duty Ready	63-12-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 22.

To-day being the last day of the Mahurat Settlement no business for forward delivery was done to-day. A few transactions for cash were placed as under:—

Telephones changed hands at Rs. 131.

Tapti Valley Railway shares were placed at Rs. 57½ and Central Provinces Railway shares at Rs. 117.

Central Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 18½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 86½ (clean pieces).

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 99¼.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co., writing from London on October 28th say:—

GOLD.

External movements have been again adverse to the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

Oct. 27th £756,000 in bar gold.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

Oct. 21st £600,000 in sovereigns for Spain.

Oct. 21st £70,000 in sovereigns for Argentina.

Oct. 21st £20,000 in sovereigns for Uruguay.

Oct 22nd £1,245,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.

Oct. 22nd £100,000 in sovereigns for Japan.

Oct. 25th £175,000 in sovereigns set aside on Miscellaneous account.

Oct. 25th £100,000 in sovereigns set aside on Egyptian account.

Oct. 26th £865,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.

Oct. 27th £455,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.

Oct. 27th £100,000 in sovereigns for the Continent.

Oct. 27th £75,000 in sovereigns set aside on Miscellaneous account.

During the week the net reduction amounted to £3,049,000.

The output of Rhodesia for September 1915 amounted to £321,068, compared with £309,398 for September 1914, and £344,493 for August 1915.

The output of West Africa for September 1915 amounted to £135,744, compared with £154,516 for September 1914 and £139,364 for August, 1915.

SILVER.

The excellent undertone which has been maintained for so long, owing chiefly to the more or less continuous purchases for Home Coinage, has been again emphasized by an almost continuous advance in prices during the week.

At the present time, only moderate amounts seem to come into the market when prices recede to any considerable fraction below the level of 24d. If there is competition, buyers do not find enough to go round, and the price has to recover until the market is broad enough to satisfy the enquiry.

Such has been the case during the week, but it was somewhat of a surprise that 24d. was reached with so much ease, as a good deal of silver was anticipated to be put upon the market at the figure.

It is probable however that many sales out of the stock held in London have been made recently. Thus the probability of free offerings is proportionately smaller.

The renewed fall in the American exchange is in favour of reduced shipments, and is therefore rather a "bull" factor.

The position of India just now is certainly remarkable. For some time past, the total of the stock has mounted, and has kept high, yet no fresh arrivals of consequence in that country have been notified of late.

It might have been expected that the reduction in the amount of Indian gold imports would have been an incitement to substitute silver for jewellery, etc. Perhaps silver is considered in the Indian Bazaars to be relatively high in price, or the up-country demand has been checked by indirect influence flowing from the war.

An Indian Currency Return for October 22nd gave details in lakhs of Rupees as follows:—

Notes in Circulation	62,57.
Reserve in Silver Coin	36,50
Gold Coin and Bullion	5,92
Gold in England	6.15

The stock in Bombay consists of 6,800 bars, as compared with 7,100 last week.

A shipment of 700,000 ozs. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

Oct. 22nd 23 13/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Oct. 23rd 23 7/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Oct. 25th 23 15/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Oct. 27th 24 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Oct. 28th 24 1/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week 23.948 cash.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.

French Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.

U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery 3/8d. above that fixed a week ago.

A COLLIE DOG'S DECORATION.

The Royal Canine Society of London have decided to decorate a rough-haired collie dog belonging to William Marshall, dairyman, Borgue, Kirkcudbright. Marshall was attacked and badly gored by an Ayrshire bull on the 8th inst. and would undoubtedly have been killed but the collie attacked and driven off the bull and kept it at bay till assistance arrived.

BANKS.

Name and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
NDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	290
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	100	Feb.-July	7%	54
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,575
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July.	16%	1,690
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	6%	56
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,480
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	100	do.	..	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25 ..	50	..	4%	18½
Central Co-op Bk., Rs. 25 ..	50	..	6%	..
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30	100	June.	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 .	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk. O 50	100	Jan.-July.	Nil.	6
P 50	100	do.	Nil	35
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ld. £4	£10	March.	5%	6
Mercantile Bank .. £ 12½ A ..	25	..	8%	£22
12½ B ..	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk.Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	56½
National Bank of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	32 £41

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	Nil.	770
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	3	90
Bo. Cotton Manufg.	500	Nil.	..	105
Bo. Dyeing and Mg. Company ..	250	..	20	705
Bombay United ..	250	..	20	405
Century ..	100	May-Nov.	3	205
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	45	1,920 X.D.
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	472½
China ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	500
Colaba Land &Mill ..	700	..	30	1,350
Connaught ..	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Coorla ..	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	425
Crescent ..	100	April.	4	110
Carrimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	8	232½
David ..	250	do.	20	515
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	221½
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	15	420
Empress ..	500	..	Nil.	100
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	426½
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	Nil.	1,260
Finlay Mills ..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	252½
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	15	430
Globe ..	100	..	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	30	475
Howard & Bullough.	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	275
Hyderabad ..	1,000	do.	40	1,300
Imperial Cotton ..	500	do.	Nil.	95
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	8	127½
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	Nil.	30
Indo-China Mfg. ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	830
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	8	227½
James Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.	180
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	90
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	340
Jubilee Mills ..	1,000	May	Nil.	125
Khandesh ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	880
Khatao ..	1,000	June-Dec.	30	1,295
Kohinoor ..	500	May-Nov.	10	347½
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,270
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	April.	45	1,240
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,300
Manekjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	Nil.	1,550
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	107½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	45	2,100
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	30	300 nom
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	Nil.	205
New City of Bombay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	1,070
Phoenix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	158½
Presidency ..	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	195
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	500
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April.	Nil.	400
Sholapore ..	1,000	do.	150	4,900
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.	12½	38
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	20	1,000
Sun ..	125	May-Nov.	5	36
Swan ..	250	Oct.	do.	£25
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	45	470
Textile ..	500	May-Oct.	40	1,180
Union Mill ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton O	500	..	Nil.	300
P	500	..	7%	620
Western India ..	1,000	..	30	370 X.D.
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept	Rs.1 yr	240

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	25	390
All India U. Co., Rs. 20 ..	100	August	Nil.	24
Bamankua ..	5	..	Nil.	3
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	35
Badham Pile ..	70	June.	7	81
Baroda Tram Co., ..	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation ..	125	Jan.-July	15Hyr.	920
Bo. Electric Sup. P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	162
and T.Co. Ld. O	£10	July	6%	202½
Bombay Ice. Mfg. ..	40	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	25	745
Bo. Lands Building ..	400	..	25	450
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. P	250	Ma.-Sept.	10	222½
	250	Fe.-Oct.	6%	252½
Central I.M. Co.Ld.	10	April.	1	284
City of Bo. Building Co. ..	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour ..	200	Sept.	5	65
Empire of I Life Rs 50	500	..	42?	470
The Eastern O ..	£	Nil.	Nil.	1s10 prem.
Chemical Co. D	2sh.	Nil.	Nil	
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250 ..	250	..	Nil.	180
Katni Cement O.	100	..	Nil.	85
P.	100	..	Nil.	95
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.
Indian Oil Co. O. Old 100 New Issue 75	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
P. 100	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
John Roberts & Co.	250	March.	7%	155
Jost's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50	100	Oct.-July	15	200
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	100	July	6%	50
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75 ..	200	do	8.12	120
Marcks & Co. ..	200	..	Nil.	90
Mackenzies Saw Mills	100	Jul	5	70
Marsland Price Co. O	100	..	Rs. 15	180
Marsland Price Co.P	100	..	6%	80 nom.
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50 ..	200	ay	7%	65
Phillips & Co., ..	40	ly	30%	585
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	ept.	Rs. 4	34
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	40	735 X.D.
Sirdar Carbne GasCo	100	ar.-Aug.	Nil.	18
Soundy & Co. ..	100	..	3	70 nom.
Siddeley Ice Mfg Co.	10	..	Nil.	124
Tata Iron Steel Co	7	Jan. & June	6	100
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1/0	Jan.	6%	112
" Hydro " Deb. Con P.S.	7/0	Jan.	Nil.	243
Thacker & Co. ..	100	April-Oct.	6%	168
Telephone Co ..	..	May	4%	1,100
Treacher & Co ..	..	..	5½%	5% prem 102
B—Buyer	..	July	25%	133
CD—Cum divide	—Nom—Nominal prices.		Rs. 4 Nil.	485 X.D.
	XD—Exdividend			

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Akbar ..	750	May.	250	4,500 nom 50
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	97
Breul's Cawnpor ..	200	Aug.	Nil.	75
Bellary Press ..	275	..	15	125
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8	97½
Bort ..	475	Nov.	20	229
Godavery Valley Spat	100	..	8	75
Harvey and Co. ..	500	July	40	670
Hindustan P ..	250	..	..	125
Hingolee ..	100	Sept.	Nil.	25
Indian Cot. P. Co	125	Oct.	10	126½
Jumna Gin Ltd. ..	1,000	..	7%	700
Khangan ..	400	Sept.	Nil.	300
Mahmud's Ctn. ..	125	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	200	Oct.	N il.	125
Mercantile ..	125	do.	N il.	20
Mannfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	220
New Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	40	790
New Tassil Co., ..	400	Nov.	50	815
New Star ..	500	Oct.	40	496
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	655
New Sun ..	400	Nov.	Nil.	256
Surat City ..	200	Oct.	18	235
Surat U.P.Co.Ld.	500	Sept.	20	495
Vikram, G.P. ..	150	..	..	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	127
Amritsar Patti Railway ..	100	Do.	7%	153
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway ..	500	Do.	6%	645
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	Do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	115½
*Dhond—Baramati Railway ..	100	Do.	4½%	113
*Guzerat Railway ..	100	Nov.-June	4%	96
Hosurpur Doab Ry. Rs. 100 ..	100	Apr.-Oct.	4%	111
*Mandra Bhon Railway Rs. 90 ..	100	Do.	4%	88
*Pachora Jamur Ry Rs. 50 ..	100	Jan-July.	4%	47
*Sara Sirajganj Railway Rs. 100 .	100	Jan-July.	4%	97½
Sialkot Narowal Railway Rs. 75..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	78
*Sind Light Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	7%	153
Tapti Valley Railway ..	500	Mar.-Aug.	5%	[illegible]
*Upper Sind Light Railway Rs. 100..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	[illegible]

A CARGO OF COTTON.

HOW 7,000 BALES GOT TO GERMANY.

The re-export of cotton-wool from the Scandinavian countries, just now, is strictly prohibited, and there are heavy penalties for breaches of the regulations, writes the Gothenburg correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette." But, notwithstanding this, on the 16th or the 18th of October 7,000 bales of cotton-wool arrived in Lubeck. The circumstances are interesting as showing how cleverly German agents can carry out their plans without committing any actual breach of neutrality.

A Norwegian steamer, the Eir, reached Gothenburg on October 12 with a cargo of 8,600 bales of cotton-wool. Of these 1,600 were destined, in the ordinary course of business, for a buyer in Gothenburg; and the Eir was to take on the rest, which were shipped by a New York firm. According to the captain's log she had been boarded and examined at Kirkwall, and her papers relating to the transaction were found to be in order.

When the 1,600 bales had been landed in Gothenburg an "American" shipping agent from Copenhagen arranged that the Eir should leave there on the 17th, and should deliver the remaining 7,000 bales to a buyer in Copenhagen on the following day. The Eir left port, however, on the 14th carrying two pilots—one the Swedish pilot required by the regulations, who was to take her through the Gothenburg firths, and the other a "private" pilot whom the agent from Copenhagen had engaged to take charge after he had done his work.

No news came from Copenhagen of the delivery of this cargo; but, instead, a message from Lubeck announced that a German torpedo-boat had come into port there after capturing an American cargo-boat—the Eir! There were curious people eager to find out what this meant, and this is what they discovered.

The consignment of 1,600 bales to Gothenburg was a perfectly genuine transaction, designed as a "cover" for an ingenious swindle. The "private" pilot was a Captain Kette in real life—a man with an adventurous history that is known over the seven seas—and, although the local pilot had warned him to keep within territorial waters, he found a fog a sufficient excuse for steering out into the open sea, where the German torpedo-boat was waiting to "capture" him.

The "American" agent from Copenhagen, who, it was remarked, had a strong German accent, had made arrangements for storing the 7,000 bales there; but when the capture of the Eir became known he was nowhere to be found. The "private" pilot was supposed to have got back to his home in Gothenburg; but he, too, is not to be found. The Norwegian owners of the vessel, it was thought, might be able to throw some light on the mystery; but when they were approached the who'e of the "bluff" became clear. The Eir had changed hands twice—her Christiania owner had sold her to a Bergen man, and he to "Somebody in America"— during her voyage across the Atlantic. And the beauty of the scheme was that nobody could be shown to have committed any breach of neutrality!

But Germany got her cotton.

INDIA'S IMPORTS OF BUTTONS.

In reply to enquiries relating to buttons Mr. Findlay Shirras, Director of Statistics, gives the following figures of the imports from April to September 1915. Before April 1915 buttons were included under Haberdashery and Millinery in the Seaborne Trade Returns and therefore were not shown separately:—

	Rs.
Japan	4,16,000
Italy	2,35,000
United Kingdom	84,000
France	16,000
Straits	4,000
Germany	2,000
Other Countries	2,000
Total	7,59,000

Perhaps you have some special engagement, have a headache and afraid to go. You needn't be. Stearns' Headache Cure makes the going possible. C 1

HARDINGE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL
STANDARDS I VII
7 to 9-30 p.m. (S. T.):
LANGUAGES
French, Latin, Persian, Pali and Sanskrit.
NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL PREMISES
C. P. TANK, BOMBAY.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY.
30/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta

SMART TAILORING
All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.
DANN & CO.,
Tailors and Outfitters
Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branch—Watson's Hotel.

Horlick's Malted Milk
WHY YOU WILL LIKE IT.
—The delicious, clean, crisp, "nutty" flavour of Horlick's is one reason for its immense popularity, but apart from its palatableness it is a real "stay" and will be greatly appreciated by those desiring a strengthening and invigorating food in beverage form, that can be instantly prepared.
Sold by all Chemists and Stores in 3 compact sizes.

BOMBAY CRICKET WEEK.
13th to 18th December 1915.
IN AID OF
WOMEN'S BRANCH
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.
The following matches will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground:—
His Excellency's Side (England) v. India
13th to 15th December.
Parsees v. Hindoos
16th to 18th December.
Applications for space for tents should be made to the Executive Engineer, P. W. D. Bombay.
Any further particulars can be obtained from.
J. E. JACKSON,
Hon. Sec. (Cricket),
BOMBAY GYMKHANA

Always Use
CARIBONUM CARBON PAPERS
AND
"TYPEWRITER RIBBONS
They are thoroughly BRITISH made by BRITISH hands by BRITISH labour with BRITISH Capital.
"DEFIANCE" carbon papers Rs. 4-8 a box of 100 sheets.
"RIBBONS" @ Rs. 2-4 each or Rs. 21 per dozen.
Samples free on application to—
EMPIRE T

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon return from tour in the afternoon.
Extraordinary General Meetings of the Empress, the James Greaves, the Imperial and the Connaught Mills, Forbes Street, 3-45 p.m.
City Improvement Trust Board Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24.

Meeting of the Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, Ordinary Monthly Meeting, B. B. Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 25.

Meeting of Ripon Club, to express regret at Sir P. M. Mehta's death.

SATURDAY, Nov. 27.

Bombay Medical Union, Ordinary Monthly Meeting and Dinner, Union Rooms, 7-15 and 8-45 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,
November, 23.

146 Parades for the period ending 30th November 1915:—

MONDAYS.

"G" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Parade with arms, musketry and Coy. Drill.
"G" Coy at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
"F" Coy. will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, khaki with helmets. All members must attend.
"C", "D" and "F" Cos Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
"G" Coy. Bayonet Fighting at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana 3 men from Sections Nos. 1, 2 and 3 to be detailed and must attend.
"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.

THURSDAYS.

"B" Coy. at 7 a.m. Coy. in Field Exercises. Parade on Cooperage.
"A" Coy. parade at 6 p.m. at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Company in attack.
"C" Coy. at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, helmets, rifles etc.
"D" Coy. at Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, helmets, rifles etc.
"G" Coy. at 6 p.m. at the Gymkhana for Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evenings. Parade with Arms, Musketry and Coy. drill.
"G" Coy. Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m. on the Cooperage.
"G" Coy. Recruits at 6 p.m. at Headquarters.
"J" Coy. Coy. parade No. 1, and 2 Sections at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters. Every man is expected to attend.
"J" Coy. Coy. parade Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Every man is expected to attend.
"E" Coy. at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAYS.

"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Team and Signalling Class at 7 a.m. on the Cooperage.
"C", "D", "E" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
"J" Coy. Recruits at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.

THURSDAYS.

"J" Coy. Coy. parade of all Sections at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Every man is expected to attend.
"D" Coy. at 6-15 p.m. at the Telegraph Quarters. Dress.—Drill Order, helmets, rifles etc.
"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Team at Headquarters at 7 a.m.
"E" Coy. at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
"G" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evenings must attend. Parade with Arms Musketry and Coy. drill.
"G" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

FRIDAYS.

"G" and "E" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.
"B" Coy. at 7 a.m. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Defence Dispositions.
"C", "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
"G" Coy. Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m. on the Cooperage.
"G" Coy. Bayonet Fighting at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. 3 men from Sections Nos. 1, 2 and 3 to be detailed and must attend.
"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.

279.—"A" Coy. Bayonet Fighting will, if possible, be arranged for departmentally in the Liquor Shed.

198. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
"G" Coy. from Monday 22nd, to Sunday 28th instant both days inclusive.
"F" Coy. from Monday 29th November to Sunday 5th December both days inclusive.
Officers Commanding Companies will please detail at least 8 N. C. Officers and men daily. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

COLABA, Nov. 22.

Corps Orders by Captain M. H. Sowerby, E.V.A. Commanding,

No. 974. Duties.—Duties for the ensuing week commencing 21st inst:—
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. Banks C. B.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. Sherren E. A.

No. 975. Parades.—Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North Battery on Tuesday 23rd inst. at 7 a.m. for Fort Manning.
Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will parade at the Cooperage Bandstand on Thursday 25th inst. at 7 a.m. for Rifle and Squadron Drill. Dress khaki shirts, shorts, and putties. All members are requested to attend.
Officers and Sergeants for 7.5in Gun Drill will parade at Colaba North Battery on Thursday 25th inst. at 7 a.m.

No. 976. Strength.—The undermentioned are struck off the strength of the Corps with effect from date shown against their names:—
No. 231 L/Cpl. T. W. Spenceley 15-11-15.
No. 236 Spr. G. R. Madeley and No. 204 Spr. F. Gale 11-11-15.
No. 4 Company, AHMEDABAD.

No. 977 Parades.—No. 4 Company will parade as follows:—
Sunday 28th inst at 9-30 a.m. Rifle Drill.
Sunday 28th inst at 5 p.m. Section Gun Drill
(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lieut. B.V.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lieut-Col. A. C. Owen V.D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at R. B. Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6.

March.—Paris ..... Mezzacapo
Caprice.—Echoes Des Bastions ..... King
Valse.—Love and Life in Holland ... Joyce
Selection—The Gondoliers ..... Sullivan
Song.—Roses ..... Adams
Gavote.—Tendre ..... Gaines
Two Step.—Anona ..... Grey

BAND AT PRINCESS V. M. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

TRAGIC DEATH OF A GIRL.

A big cocoanut tree, which was being cut down on the Ghoregaon Road on Sunday evening, fell on a girl named Gangubai, aged six years, pinning her down and killing her on the spot. As the tree was about to come down people were warned off but it fell in a direction in which it was not expected to fall and it fell on the girl who was playing near a hut.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, tomorrow at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when a Paper on "Indian Superstitions about the Headless Man and Trunkless Head" by Mr. S. S. Mehta, will be read.

FATAL END TO A BOY'S MISADVENTURE

Rajaram Daji, a Hindu boy, aged twelve years, mounted, unnoticed by the driver, some bags of grain in a labour cart which was passing along Nagdevi Road on Sunday. He subsequently somehow fell in front of the cart, which frightened the bullock and one of the wheels passed over him before the bullocks could be pulled up. Death was instantaneous.

A DOCTOR'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

Dr. Shivshanker Ramchandra was driving his motor car No. 3772 along Supari Baug Road on Sunday evening. He turned the car to his right to pass tram car No. 83, going in the same direction, when on seeing a man running across the road, he gave the car a sharp turn to the left to avoid the man, with the result that the motor car ran into the tram car. The left side of the motor car was smashed. The doctor's family was in the car at the time, but nobody was injured.

WHAT A MOTOR CAR DRIVER DID TO AVERT A CATASTROPHE.

Durgaprasad Maishwar was driving motor car No. 1657, belonging to his master Mr. Ali Akbar, up Walkeshwar Road on Sunday, when in order to avoid a man who was crossing the road he dashed into a telegraph pole. The car was completely smashed. He was thrown out of the car. His left arm was fractured and his left leg was severely injured, and he was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital for treatment.

DHATURA POISONING.

Elsie Marjorie Berryman, aged three years, residing with her parents at Infantry Lines, Colaba, was on Sunday found suffering from the effects of "dhatura" poisoning and was removed to the St. George's Hospital. It appears that the child occasionally brought some berries from the "dhatura" bushes growing around the place, to play with. It is surmised that the child must have eaten some berries on Sunday. She is progressing favourably.

INDIAN STUDENTS' FRIENDS' COMMITTEE

An ordinary meeting of the Indian Students' Friends' Committee will be held to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, Apollo Bunder, Fort, to express the Committee's sense of loss and sorrow at the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and to send a letter of condolence to the family of the deceased; to adopt the constitution of the Committee; to appoint the executive committee for the year 1915-16 and to transact any other business that may be placed before the meeting by the President.

A STREET ACCIDENT.

Mr. J. E. Jackson of Walkeshwar Road was returning in uniform from a volunteer parade on his motor cycle and proceeding up the Walkeshwar Road on Saturday night, when the barrel of the rifle, which was slung across the back, struck a passer-by named Rama Sidco going in the same direction on the back of his head, with the result that both Mr. Jackson and Rama were thrown down, the former receiving injuries about the head and right knee and right hand. Rama was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he was treated and allowed to go. Mr. Jackson was treated at home.

GRANT ROAD FOOT-BRIDGE.

An indignant correspondent writes to us asking when the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities will rise from their lethargy of years in connection with the foot-bridge on the Grant Road Station and put an end to the scandalous disregard of the public grievance with regard to the same. The correspondent contrasts the excellent condition of the foot-bridge at Bandra Station with that of the Grant Road bridge and enquires why the railway authorities should persist in neglecting the latter, which is used by a far larger population daily. It is time that the bridge at Grant Road were thoroughly overhauled.

COLLISION BETWEEN TRAM CAR AND MOTOR LORRY.

A collision occured on Sunday near the Byculla Bridge between Municipal motor lorry No. 90 in charge of Mahomed Ashrafalli and tram car No. 79. It is alleged that just as the tram car, which was proceeding along the Parel Road towards the Byculla Bridge, was nearing the stopping station, the motor lorry came out of Victoria Road and turned right across the front of the tram car on the wrong side of the road and collided with the car. Almost immediately after, tram car No. 84 came up from the opposite direction and ran into the motor lorry. Both the cars were badly damaged but fortunately there was no loss of life or limb. Tramcar driver No. 331, who was in charge of car No. 79, was thrown off the car and sustained a severe shaking.

ARMY Y.M.C.A. OF INDIA.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY FUND.

The Honorary Treasurers acknowledge with thanks the contributions printed below. To maintain the extensive work of the Army Associations in France, Mesopotamia and India further contributions are most urgently needed, and may be sent to Mr. W. R. Gourlay, I.C.S., 8, Government Place, Calcutta, or to Mr. Laurence Robertson, I.C.S., Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 33,315; W. D. Alcock, I.C.S., and Mrs. Alcock, Rs. 50; Amraoti Voluntary Aid Association, Rs. 150; The Hon. Mr. N. S. Brodie, I.C.S., Rs. 100; Central Circle War Relief Fund, Nagpur, Rs. 150; C. B. Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Rs. 100; W. Delhi, Rs. 200; Sir Wm. Duke, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Rs. 50; R. A. Gamble, I.C.S., Rs. 150; The Hon. Sir J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., Rs. 100; Major T. Hunter, I.M.S., Rs. 50; Victor Murray, Rs. 100; Lt.-Col. Sir L. Rogers, I.M.S., Rs. 50; V. W. Smith, I.P., Rs. 50; R. W. B. C. Wood, Rs. 50; with smaller amounts under Rs. 50 making a total of Rs. 34,620-15-9 up to November 19th 1915.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

MADAME MARION KEMP.

A MOST SUCCESSFUL CONCERT.

Madame Marion Kemp's opening concert at the Excelsior last night was a most pronounced success, and Bombay should be deeply grateful to the gifted lady and her talented little company for the rare musical treat they provided. It is seldom an artiste of such eminence in the musical world comes to India, and not since Madame Albani and Madame Alice Gomez paid this city a visit a good many years ago, can it be said a vocalist of such distinguished merit as Madame Kemp has been heard in Bombay. Miss Ivy Wigmore is also a violinist of a high order, quite in the front rank as a talented executant on this difficult instrument. Mr. Francis Halls, a baritone with a splendid resonant voice, completed the trio which afforded an enthusiastic audience such a treat last night.

Mr. Harold Proctor, who in addition to being a brilliant and capable pianist, accompanied the various items through the evening, and opened the proceedings with a solo on the piano, a Polonaise by Moskowski, very gracefully and artistically rendered. Mr. Francis Hall followed with "Mother O'Mine" and "Inter Nos," two numbers which suited his voice to perfection, and were deservedly encored.

Madame Marion Kemp came next and she could not have made a happier selection as an introduction than "My Heart is Weary" from Goring Thomas' "Nadeschda." The impressive recitative which introduces the beautiful aria, culminating in the dramatic finale, afforded Madame Kemp ample scope for displaying the quality of her beautiful voice, which a well-known critic likened as "no other than the sound of the deep waters of Eternity breaking on the shallow shores of Time," and at the same time it would be difficult to select anything more suitable to show off the great range of voice and finished execution which the sensational finale affords. Madame Kemp has a magnificent stage presence and the easy grace with which she rendered this superb composition created a profound impression amongst those who heard it. It is to be hoped "My Heart is Weary" will be retained on the programme, for a more beautiful and sympathetic study, as interpreted last night, will not readily be found. Handel's "Ombra Mai Feu" came next, the *adagio* serving admirably to display the wealth of tone in the lower register, and afforded a strong contrast to the sprightly trifle. "Fairy Pipers" which was rendered with delightful verve. Hullah's popular "Three Fishers" was given with great expression and has rarely been heard to greater advantage, and though Madame Kemp had sung three numbers in succession, the audience demanded a fourth, which was graciously complied with.

Miss Ivy Wigmore was vociferously applauded for her solos on the violin and was recalled again and again, her interpretation of Kreisler's "Lieberfreud" being specially appreciated. Miss Wigmore's gown was a wonderful creation, a style of confection which is at present unknown here except in the fashions press blocks on the Home page. A particularly full skirt, reminiscent of the early Victorian era: a deep flounce, tucked up with a fringe of true lovers' knots: the skirt well clear of the ankles, with a pair of white stockings and dainty little shoes with straps, completed a most effective get-up. It might be convenient to mention here, that Madame Kemp's portrait which appears on the programme is a gross caricature, and it should be replaced with something which at least has a resemblance to the charming lady it is supposed to portray.

Madame Kemp's next recital takes place to-morrow and no lover of music should miss the opportunity of visiting the Excelsior to hear this distinguished vocalist and her talented coadjutors, for the occasion may not come again for a very long time.

ALLEGED THREAT TO A POLICE OFFICER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BENARES, Nov. 22.

The case under section 189 against Bimalchandra Mukerjee was taken up by Mr. Hamilton, Joint Magistrate, Benares.

Babu Kaliprasanno Chakravarty, Headmaster, Central Hindu Collegiate School, was examined as a witness for the defence. He said that he had known the accused both at school and at college and outside socially. He thought that the accused was truthful, godfearing and straightforward.

After hearing arguments the Magistrate announced that he would visit the locality on Saturday next and fixed Monday, the 29th Nov. for judgment.

RAILWAY MISHAP ON B.-N. R.

ENGINE AND FOURTEEN GOODS WAGGONS DERAILED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

KHURDA ROAD, Nov. 22.

A serious derailment of 348 Up Goods at mile 371 between Charapur and Belhampur on the east coast section occurred at 12-30 hours on the 19th. The engine and fourteen goods waggons were derailed blocking the line. Transhipment of mails and passengers will be necessary for 48 hours. No loss of life or injury to staff occurred.

LATER.

The derailed waggons at mile 371 were removed and through traffic resumed at 20-20 hours on the same day.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Teachers' Association of Bombay was held yesterday at the St. Xavier's College, Bombay, Mr. J. N. Fraser presiding.

Mr. P. A. Wadia read the report, in the course of which it was stated:—

The number of members on the roll at the end of the year was 100 as against 104 at the beginning of the year. Efforts were made to appeal to the secondary school teachers in Bombay to join the Association, but these efforts have not proved successful.

The Association possesses a magic lantern and a collection of over 500 different slides relating to physical and political geography, views of ancient and modern cities, sculpture, the animal kingdom, and English and Indian history. It has also in its possession a set of 24 stereoscopes and a variety of geographical slides. These stereoscopes and the lantern slides are at the disposal of members who have been already furnished with printed lists of the slides. The Council regret, however, that during the year only three or four schools should have used these slides. The Association started with a balance of Rs. 764-6-3 in July 1914. The subscriptions realised during the year amounted to Rs. 268; we had the annual contribution of Rs. 50 from the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association, and a government grant equivalent to a third of our annual expenditure. The closing balance at the end of the year under review was Rs. 859-10-3.

Mr. H. J. Bhabha proposed the adoption of the report. He said it was a matter for regret that teachers of secondary schools did not join the Association in large numbers.

Mr. C. M. Cursetji, who seconded the motion, also regretted the absence of secondary school teachers from the Association, which, he said, was doing useful work.

The report was adopted.

The Chairman said it was a most wonderful and scandalous thing that the society had in their possession a comparatively large balance and knew not what on earth to do with it. The Society could be useful to the Schools in a number of ways. He hoped leading educationists of the Presidency would come forward to lecture before the Society and that a large number of persons interested in the cause of education would attend those lectures.

Mr. Bhabha suggested the starting of a museum with the money.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS IN ENGLAND

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—With reference to my letter under the above heading published in your paper of the 18th instant I am receiving enquiries, so I send this for publication.

All the applications of trained Indians (all those living in India), whether employed or unemployed, willing to serve in England in different capacities and thus help the Government should, I think, be forwarded to the Secretary to Government, General Department, Fort, Bombay.

Our request to the Government should be to take us all, trained Indians, who are willing to serve in England, and keep us there as long as our services are required and bring us back when not wanted. The Government can employ Indians in different non-military posts and thus relieve many Britons to go to the front.—Yours, etc.

S. B. VAIDYA.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

BOMBAY ACCOUNTANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Anent your correspondent's reference to the meeting of the Society of Professional Accountants, of which I am President, it becomes necessary for me to say that I was unaware of the existence of the Society of which your correspondent is Secretary. From his remarks it would appear that the membership of his Association is not restricted to Certificated Auditors, which in my opinion restricts in certain respects its usefulness. I regret, however, if by my remarks I have put any of his Association's members to any disadvantage.—Yours, etc.

W. TURNER GREEN.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting of the above Club was held at Mahim on Sunday last, a good muster of members being present.

Proceedings commenced with a 10 bird Handicap Sweepstake at unknown angles which was won by R. Kennedy with 7 kills added to 2 Handicap, A. S. Knowles with 7 kills and 1 Handicap taking second prize.

A second sweep followed, the "clays" in this event being thrown from any trap at the option of the Puller, A. Leeson with 8 kills took first prize and R. Kennedy second.

A Scotch Handicap was the next event, a kill with the first barrel counting 3 points and with the second 2 points, R. Kennedy with 21 points returning the highest score closely followed by D. W. Johnstone with a point less.

The Eley Cup was then shot for and resulted in a tie between A. S. Kingston and R. Kennedy and on shooting off for the holdership of the Cup the former was a somewhat easy winner.

A Walking-up Competition was won by A Leeson, after which came a Double Rise Competition, the proceeds of the Sweep being divided by D. W. Johnstone and A. Leeson.

Entries were then taken for a Spoon Competition, A. Leeson with a run of 10 kills being the winner and A. S. Knowles with 7 kills and 1 Handicap the runner-up.

The concluding event was a Surprise Competition, pairs of shooters having to fire at 5 "coveys" of 4 birds released simultaneously. A. S. Kingston and A. Leeson with a score of 11 taking the pool.

The Bhartya Vaidya Mandal of Bombay has sent a telegram to the Governor of Madras protesting against the action of the Madras Medical Council and requesting his Excellency to intervene.

LORD WILLINGDON AT ALIBAG.

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived at Alibag yesterday morning and were received at the foreshore by the official and non-official gentlemen of the place.

Their Excellencies were presented with addresses of welcome by the Alibag Municipality and the local Anjuman in a *mandap* erected on the bunder. Replying to the Municipal address, his Excellency said:—

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Mr. President and Members of the Municipality of Alibag,—I am very sensible of the warmth of the welcome which you have been kind enough to give Lady Willingdon and myself this morning on the conclusion of our most interesting tour of visits to the leading municipalities on the south-west coast of the Presidency. I trust and believe that during my tour I have gained some knowledge of the character of the districts, the disabilities under which they labour and their most pressing needs. Certainly I have found a cordial friendliness, loyalty and good feeling wherever I have been, which give me much encouragement and help in the strenuous duties of my position.

I am very much pleased to note your appreciation of the fact that Government has shown a practical desire to help you in your efforts for the improvement of the administrative requirements of your city, by the provision of funds for your waterworks and by giving you assistance towards the improvement of the sanitary condition of your town. I notice that you are anxious to improve the supply of water by the construction of a reservoir which you consider would much improve its flow. I am given to understand that you have made no official communication on this matter but if you will do so on the lines you suggest it will be placed before the Sanitary Board and carefully and sympathetically considered by Government.

IMPROVEMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

Having driven myself along the Dharamtar-Mahad Road, I have some knowledge of its importance for trade and traffic to the people through whose district it runs. Improvements are being steadily made and I trust that before many years are past the various breaches may all be overcome. I am fully aware of the importance you naturally attach to a bridge over the creek at Dharamtar. I regret to say that this and all other matters of new construction must owing to the present financial stringency be postponed until more normal conditions prevail, but you may rest satisfied that Government is fully aware that the construction of this bridge would be a great amenity to the inhabiants of your district.

It is always a great pleasure to me to receive the assurances you have given me today of the excellent work which Government officers are all doing in your district and of the cordial good feeling and desire for co-operation which evidently exists between you and them. I thank you particularly for these remarks which are a matter of keen satisfaction to me.

The question of the special representation in the Legislative Council of the Konkan districts apart from the above ghat-districts is a matter which has not hitherto been brought to my notice. I must inform you that the Government of India have declared themselves unwilling to undertake any modification of the existing election regulations until the next general revision which may possibly take place after the next general election, but if in the meantime you would officially place before us a strong and reasoned case for the change you desire, my Government will carefully consider your arguments and keep them in mind when the revision is made.

THE GREAT WORLD-WAR.

Let me cordially endorse the expressions in your address with regard to the great world-war in which we are engaged. We are as you rightly say fighting with our Allies for liberty freedom and justice for all determined to break down the ambition for world-power of a nation in whom the traits of race arrogance and race superiority are developed beyond all control. However severe, however long drawn the strain may be to us all, we all look forward with complete confidence to the ultimate issue of this titanic struggle, and India will, I am certain, continue to do her part side by side with the rest of the Empire, to secure the final victory to our arms. She has given and is giving her men and money to help the Empire, and no district has done better than the Konkan in supplying fighting men for our cause. And when I leave you to-day after having during the past two-and-half years visited nearly the whole of my Presidency, I take away a deep feeling of satisfaction in the knowledge that wherever I have been I have always found the deepest loyalty and attachment to His Majesty the King-Emperor, and a determination among all to promote the best interests of this country and the Empire.

From the bunder his Excellency proceeded to visit Sardar Biwalkar's agricultural school at Veshvi, while her Excellency paid a visit to Mrs. Emmanuel's female dispensary on the way to the school.

Before lunch, his Excellency was also able to lay the foundation stone of the local high school building. After lunch, a reception of selected visitors was held at the Collector's bungalow. Her Excellency accorded interviews to some of the local ladies who had worked for the War Fund.

Their Excellencies afterwards visited the Alibag Observatory and Angria Fort, having tea with Khan Bahadur Bhiwandiwalla at the latter place. Their Excellencies departed from Alibag at 5 p.m.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Kaviraj Yamini Bhusan Roy Kaviranna, of Calcutta has been elected President of the Seventh All-India Ayurvedic Conference to be held in Madras on the 19th December.

It is understood that the Hon. Sir Harold Stuart with the assistance of Mr. J. H. Melville, of the Educational Department, has drafted a bill for Madras on the lines of the English Children's Act for dealing with youthful offenders rescuing children from undesirable surroundings, and giving them a sound education in reformatory and industrial schools.

In the annual progress report of the archaeological survey department, southern circle, for the year 1914-15, it is stated that good progress was made with the numerous repairs to the vast group of monuments representing the ruins of the ancient royal city of the Vijayanagar kings at Hampi in the Bellary district.

With reference to an announcement in "Capital" it is understood that no proposal has been made by the Madras Government deepening the inner harbour at Tuticorin. It is believed by those who now that the sea bottom at Tuticorin consists of growing coral and that this is not a condition favourable for creating and maintaining a deep harbour.

The Presidency Magistrate of Madras has sentenced one Sahib Mohab alias Saib Jan, to a fine of Rs. 400 in default to six months' imprisonment for being in illicit possession of 157½ tolas of Bengal opium assessed at Rs. 200 and transporting the same on the wharf alongside of the S. S. Tara in the Madras Harbour with a view eventually boarding the drug on the vessel.

Further enquiries regarding the last taxi-cab dacoity in Cornwallis Street, Calcutta, have disclosed that dacoits made good their escape in a dark red motor car, bearing no number or light. On Friday night telephonic information was received at Lall Bazar that the identical car in which were seated some young Bengalis had been seen in the vicinity of Bhowanipore. Several European Sergeants were immediately sent down in three motor-cars but no trace of the dark red one could be obtained.

A theft from a sleeping passenger took place on the night mail between Lakshar and Hardoi (Oudh and Rohilkund Railway) in the early hours of Friday morning. Mr. Lackerstein, pleader of Calcutta, on his way back from Dehra Dun, changed trains at Lakshar and entering a sleeping compartment placed a brown brief-bag beneath his berth. The bag contained a nickelplated large bore revolver with the name "The Stanley" engraved on the barrel, a box of cartridges, a Chubbs cash-box with about Rs. 200 in notes and silver, and other articles of the total value of about Rs. 700. The bag and its contents are missing.

RAYCHANDRA THE GUJARAT PHILOSOPHER

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION AT AHMEDABAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 22.

An enthusiastic meeting to celebrate the birthday of the famous philosopher of Gujerat, Shrimad Raychandra, was held at the Premabhai Hall on Sunday evening. The Hall was found to be altogether too small for the crowd that demanded entrance. Several hundreds attended from the surrounding districts, these being the devotees of the late philosopher.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi was in the chair. He was supported on the platform by the Hon. Mr. Ramanbhai, Mrs. Ramanbhai, Mr. Maganbhai Patel, Mr. Keshavlal Dhruv, and others.

Mr. Gandhi, in opening the proceedings, dwelt on the appropriateness of the celebration of the great philosopher's birthday. Dealing with the life of Raychandra, Mr. Gandhi mentioned that he had come in close personal contact with him and so far as he was competent to judge he declared it to be his deliberate opinion that the deceased was one of the best religious philosophers of modern times in India. He was incomparable in true perception, he was free from attachment, and had true "vairagya" in him. He followed no narrow creed. He was a universalist and had no quarrel with any religion in the world. In the West, the speaker had found Tolstoy and Ruskin among the best philosophers and he did not hesitate to put the deceased above either of them. The deceased outrivalled them in religious experience. The faith of the deceased was a robust faith, such as could only be based upon the true realisation of the self. Upon the speaker's own life the deceased had exercised a very powerful influence. There was a suitable and certain sublimity and genuineness about the writings of the deceased, which gave him a peculiar charm which enabled them to have powerful hold upon the reader.

In concluding Mr. Gandhi hoped that those who had attended the celebration would take the trouble of studying the writings of the deceased Mahatma and he promised that they would feel all the better for their trouble.

Other speakers followed Mr. Gandhi.

Before concluding the proceedings the chairman announced that Rs. 3,201 had been collected that day with the object of utilising the same for the purpose of continuing for years to come the observance of the celebration.

POONA OPEN FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Encouraged by the success of the Poona Open Lawn-Tennis Championship Tournaments, the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana of Poona have decided this year to hold what it is proposed to style "The Poona Open Football Tournaments" in the third week of December next, the trophy being a Football Shield offered by the Gymkhana.

"THE HUP OF THE UNIVERSE."

HUPMOBILE CARS.

1915 Models, complete with up-to-date Equipment—Cosy in appearance—Reliability stamped on every part—with self-starter Lighting set, etc.

A trial will convince you that the Hup is worth paying the extra cost if you are purchasing an American Car.

SOLE AGENTS.

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,

Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder,

BOMBAY.

MODERN AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

Dr. CARR, D.D.S.,

DENTAL SURGEON,

107, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

(*Opposite Clock Tower*)

Lowest fees compatible with skilled operating and permanent

HIGH CLASS DENTAL WORK.

Hours 9 to 7.
Sundays 10 to 12 noon.

THE

WAY TO ECONOMISE

All articles and requisites for ordinary use of travellers, tourists, etc. at rates which defy competition and of quality which challenges comparison . . . .

English made Leather Suit Cases and Bags, Steel Trunks, Dressing and Sleeping Suit, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Fancy Socks and Stockings, Underwear, Cork, Pith and Felt Hats and Helmets, etc., etc. . . . . .

NO BARGAINING AND WASTE OF TIME

You want outfitting necessaries and a visit to our shop will make your rupee go farthest.

Tyebbhoy Shaikh Hossonally,

SHOP No. 1, ARCADE FOOTPATH,

Crawford Market, BOMBAY

THE

ASIATIC PETROLEUM

Co., (INDIA) Ld.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

Telephones. 488 BOMBAY Telegrams 'OILWELLS.'

IMPORTERS of Petroleum and its Products.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT
POWERIN BENZINE

Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the Commercial columns of this paper

Shell Case Oil 15⅝.

Anchor case oil 12½ Rising Sun brand 12½
Deer brand 12½ Bull brand 12½
Swan brand 12½

LIQUID FUEL—Cheapest for oil engine best for road oiling.

PESTERINE—Best for Plague Prevention.

TURPINE—Used in place of Turpentine by the principal Indian railways.

GREASE—Black or Yellow, excellent qualities at moderate prices.

"O. T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

SOLD BY ALL STORES.

THE

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
Education in Bombay	6
Lord Kitchener at Athens	6
An Amazing Pronouncement	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
OPINIONS OF THE DAY	9
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	5, 7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Excelsior Theatre	5
Bombay Teacher's Association	5
Bombay Corporation	8
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
All-India News in Brief	5
Lord Willingdon at Ali Bagh	5
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	10
CORRESPONDENCE	5
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	3
THE WEATHER	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1915.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

We have already discussed in a previous article the general questions raised by the Government Resolution on the Progress of Education in the Bombay Presidency in 1914-15 and in particular the question of Primary Education. In regard to Secondary Education there is no progress to report except in the adoption of certain measures, which, under the circumstances, we have already detailed, must be regarded as uneconomic and inadvisable. The ultility of the Secondary Teachers College has been strikingly called into question by its Principal, Mr. Fraser, who was asked during the year to make a round of the Government high schools. His remarks are instructive:

> No great influence of the secondary training college is at present visible in the high schools. The number of trained teachers in the schools in very small, for many have either left the department, or secured promotion outside schools, or joined the inspecting branch; and some of the best have been drafted into the Sloyd class.

The defects of the existing system can be remedied by reverting to the old system of direct recruitment. Government comment on the failure of the hostels to secure a full complement of inmates. The school fees were raised only recently much against popular wishes and now parents are to be compelled indirectly to place their boys in the hostels, which are admittedly too expensive for most of them, for it is proposed to give preference to those boys whose parents undertake to keep them in hostels. Everyone would like to see the system of hostels extended but it must not be forced on unwilling or poor parents and it is necessary to protest strongly against what is tantamount to a refusal of admission to very poor scholars. A serious defect of the Resolution is the small attention paid in it to the progress of girls' education. Apparently the only interesting development in this connexion, to judge from the Resolution, has been the holding of a course of instruction in physical training for the benefit of teachers in the Bombay girls' schools. To the subject of the education of girls we shall, however, recur on another occasion.

As regards Mahomedan education Government seem to be much exercised over the question of the Urdu language. We think that instead of exaggerating the difficulties of the question, the most immediately advisable attitude would be to wait and watch for some years the working of the experiment of the introduction of Urdu standards. It is unfortunate that in some quarters complaint should be made as to the unsympathetic attitude of the local municipal authorities towards the development of education among Mahomedans. We hope that there is very little justification for this complaint. But if there is, we trust that, as the Resolution says, "municipalities will everywhere recognize their obligation to extend to this section of their constituents the educational facilities which its special circumstances and requirements call for and which it has an unquestionable right to expect." For it is needless to point out that in proportion as the Mahomedan community lags behind in education, the national progress of India as a whole will to that extent be checked. The Local Boards are apparently experiencing some difficulty in utilizing the considerable sums which have been placed at their disposal for building primary schools and, according to the Resolution, the progress recorded in this direction is distinctly disappointing. But so long as the Education Department is allowed to control the educational activities of the Local Boards, the responsibility must principally lie at its doors, and as we have seen, it has itself not only failed to utilize the funds at its disposal but has also attempted to curtail necessary and current expenditure on schools, in order to meet increased expenditure on other less important objects.

By the division of primary schools into rural and ordinary schools with altogether different standards, Government have, in the opinion of many people, dealt a blow at the progress of primary education, the effect of which is but little understood. Formerly every village school had some boys in the upper primary stage and it sent up some boys, at least, for the vernacular final examination. Boys trained in the village schools could then directly proceed to the secondary schools. As a result of the conversion of many full primary schools into rural schools, the figures of pupils in the upper primary stage during the years 1911-12 and 1913-14 are instructive. While in the former year there were 195,406 boys and 18,103 girls in the upper primary stage, the numbers were reduced to 119,450 and 10,670 respectively during the latter. Thus there was a drop of 80,000 pupils in the upper primary stage. Pupils in rural schools cannot now proceed to secondary schools direct, for they are required to spend another year in ordinary primary schools. The complaint is not that the rural standards are over-weighted, as Government suppose, but that they are under-weighted. And many a revenue officer who is as much in touch with the people as an educational inspector has commented strongly on the conversion of full primary schools into rural ones. Thus Mr. Moysey, the present Registrar of Co-operative Societies wrote: "The conversion of full primary schools into rural schools has naturally given rise to great discontent in the large villages and has in my humble opinion been carried to an unnecessary extent." In reviewing the Land Revenue Administration Report, Government foreshadowed a thorough and careful enquiry into the matter, but, to judge from the present Resolution, it does not seem to have received adequate consideration. We trust, however, that they will soon recognize the need of giving due weight to the sentiments and wishes of the majority of the people whose demand for a thorough and better education for their children is but natural.

LORD KITCHENER AT ATHENS.

Lord Kitchener's interview with the King of Greece must have provided the Hellenic monarch with a very uncomfortable hour. The British War Minister has a reputation for being very direct and the usual subterfuges of diplomacy are not likely to carry much weight with him. Lord Kitchener's stay in Athens was short and he was wise in not protracting it, among a nerveless people. The best thing to do with Greece is to consider her as *non est* and treat her as such, both now and when the time for a settlement comes and claims are advanced from the Piraeus. There is nothing to be got from the Greeks, indeed there never was much, for it has always been the policy of the Hellenes to take and give nothing in return. Meanwhile, there is a certain amount of interest attached to a telegram which appeared a few days ago in the Paris "Journal" stating that Italy was prepared to assist the Allies in the event of "unprecedented treachey in the Balkans." The statement is somewhat ambiguous, and should be accepted with great reserve, but at the same time it would be as well to keep a weather eye on developments in South Eastern Europe. The presence of Lord Kitchener will do much to hearten our soldiers in their difficult situation as well as revive the confidence of Serbia as to the determination of the Allies to see her through the awful *impasse* to which she has been brought by the treachery of her whilom allies.

The Bulgarians have, we are told, commenced their usual atrocities, which made their name terrible during the Balkan War in spite of the attempts of Messrs. Buxton and the London Committee to defend them. The Bulgars are the dirtiest fighters in the world and we may be sure that this phase of the war will be the most brutal and revolting. It is best in dealing with such people as the Bulgars to remember that "mercy is for the merciful," and treat them as one would a nest of cobras. It is the only sort of treatment they understand. Meanwhile, the Greeks would do well to give a thought to what might become their fate if the excellent Ferdinand, glutted with a little success, were at some future date to bethink him of marching to the Morea.

AN AMAZING PRONOUNCEMENT.

Since the outbreak of hostilities with Turkey, the supply of people who profess to be authorities on all subjects pertaining to the Moslem world has certainly been prolific. These rare individuals seem to overlook the very essential and important points that the Moslems are themselves the best authority on their own feelings in anything that touches their religious or political sentiments, that they have numerous vehicles at their disposal for conveying those sentiments, and that any silence on their part at the present juncture is not the result of incoherence or indifference, but due to a desire not to embarrass the Government which they loyally serve. Unfortunately the restraint which they preserve is not echoed in non-Moslem circles, and things are written and said on which it were better to remain silent. The latest effusion regarding Moslem sentiment comes from the inspired pen of Sir Thomas Holdich, in the shape of a letter to "The Times" and an article entitled "Bagdhad." After asserting his claim to dilate on the subject "derived from a fairly close acquaintance with Mahommedans in India and in Mesopotamia," this worthy person gravely informs his readers that no one in India considers the Turk "holy" except the frontier races, and these consider him so because they are under the influence of their Mullahs! We confess that it is the first time that we learn that there is anyone in this world who is sufficiently a lunatic to consider the Turks as "holy." It is certain that the Turks don't know it, and no doubt they will be glad of the information gratuitously supplied them by a person so obviously intelligent as Sir Thomas Holdich. But this engaging individual does not confine himself to holding forth on Indian Moslems. He speaks for Persian and Arab as well, and tells us that they are in the habit of passing off as British subjects in Mesopotamia as it ensures them greater protection, who or what from is of course not mentioned. He ends up with the sapient remark that to Indian Moslems "Delhi is probably a far more sacred city than Baghdad." Thus far the letter, now we come to the article which is certainly a piece of sublime inanity, and a contradiction of the letter; for he says "Constantinople is now but a frontier town and Baghdad which has never parted with its halo of special sanctity in the eyes of the Asiatic Moslem etc." Government has very wisely requested Moslems to refrain from voicing their sentiments until after the war, when the time for settlement comes, and we think that the Cabinet would do well to muzzle people like Sir Thomas Holdich whose nonsensical effusions are a source of irritation to Mahommedans, and only provide the right sort of weapon for the wrong sort of hands.

The appalling ignorance which is displayed by these would-be authorities on questions of Moslem sentiment is most deplorable, especially in such a case as that of Sir Thomas Holdich, whose career leads one to expect him either to talk sense or keep quiet. It is impossible to reconcile his qualifications with his effusions, and newspapers which, when receiving contributions from such persons, are often guided by their attainments as set forth in books of reference, are apt to be deceived as to the real value or authenticity of their pronouncements. We are unable to find moreover any connection between the career of Sir T. Holdich and Mesopotamia, the land on which he would have us suppose he is an authority.

Balkan Intelligence.

(*How we are enlightened on the situation in the Near East. Any Day's News. Any Daily Paper.*)

[FROM "PUNCH."]

Amsterdam.

THE Salonika Correspondent of the "Tijd" telegraphs that important developments are expected ere long.

Bukarest, viâ Athens and Lucerne.

A long interview took place yesterday between M. Butteriano, Leader of the Conservative Democratic Party, and M. Margariano, Leader of the Reactionary Radical Party. It is thought that the interview may have an important bearing on Roumania's future action; or, on the other hand, that it may not.

From the "Petit Parisien's" Correspondent at Sofia, viâ Madrid, Buenos Aires, Pekin and Stockholm.

(Delayed in transmission.)

German agents are watching the kitchen of M. Radoslavoff's house day and night, to see that no food is served to the Premier which might possibly affect his present mood or weaken his determination to carry to the utmost limits Bulgaria's co-operation with the Central Empires.

"We learn," says the "Frankfurter Zeitung," "from an inspired quarter in Athens (*viâ* Trieste and Berlin), that it is not too much to say that events in the Greek capital may move rapidly ere long. Meanwhile M. Zonopophographos is confined to his bed with a chill.

"King CONSTANTINE granted an audience to the Peruvian Minister to-day. This has given rise to much comment in diplomatic circles.

"Yemvil Bey, of the Young Turk Party and Special Envoy of the Porte at Athens, speaking at a dinner given in his honour by the Old Greek Party last night, declared that the historic friendship of the Greek and Turkish peoples left no doubt as to the ultimate issue of the present situation. Greece must never forget what Turkey and her great ally, Germany, had done on behalf of small nations struggling to be free."

Amsterdam.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" learns from Salonika, *viâ* Lemnos and Nijni Novgorod, that in high official circles in Bukarest it is rumoured that in Constantinople the situation is considered grave. Too much credence must not be given to this report.

Rome, viâ The Hague.

A highly-placed neutral just returned from Constantinople informs the "Secolo" that the SULTAN has conferred the Order of Probity (Ninth Class) upon the acting German Ambassador.

Tokyo, viâ Petrograd.

The Washington correspondent of the Christiania "Morgenpost" telegraphs from Salt Lake City that three-fifths of the Bulgarian army have crossed into Serbia, two-fifths are concentrated on the Greek frontier, while the remaining fifth is to adopt a watching attitude with regard to Roumania.

Nish.

The Austro-German army is deleted [BY CENSOR].

Athens, viâ Berne.

The return of M. VENIZELOS to power is hourly expected.

Athens, viâ Buda-Pest.

M. VENIZELOS' retirement may be regarded (so Reuter's New York correspondent wires) as definite and permanent.

A telegram from Sevastopol, *viâ* Rotterdam, casts doubts on both the above statements.

STOP PRESS.

Bukarest.

The diplomatic situation is appreciably the same.

Official and Personal

The Maharaja of Darbhanga will arrive at Delhi on the 29th instant and make a brief stay. He will tour subsequently in connection with the Hindu University Scheme.

H. H. the Begum of Janjeera has been elected President of the coming annual session of the All-India Moslem Ladies' Conference invited by the Meerut ladies and fixed for the 15th January.

Sir Reginald and Lady Craddock were, before leaving for Raipur yesterday, entertained at the Telinkheri Gardens, Nagpur, at a garden party on Saturday. After staying at Raipur for three days Sir Reginald proceeds to Calcutta.

The Autobiographical Reminiscences of Sir Rabindranath Tagore will appear serially in The Modern Review from January, 1916, with illustrations by Mr. Gaganendranath Tagore printed separately on art paper.

It is understood that Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, has been appointed to officiate in place of Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, shortly proceeding home on leave.

AMERICANS IN CANADIAN REGIMENTS

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables, London Nov. 20:—

The "Daily News" Ottawa correspondent says the Americans in the new Canadian Regiments are more than enough to form an American battalion. Mr. Roosevelt is reported to intend to offer to command one.

Notes of the Day.

Albanian Unrest.

No one who knows the Balkan peninsular could for a moment imagine, that at a time when it resounds from one end to another with war and rumours of war, Albania would keep out of the fray. For the moment Albania has lost its pristine character, as the subject on which diplomats invariably made fools of themselves, and where the methods of the European chancelleries were looked down upon with unfeigned contempt by all, from the youngest cut-throat to the most hardened sinner. Meanwhile, however, Essad Pasha, that extraordinary mixture of Claude Duval and Lafayette is marching about the country waging war on all and sundry in his most accomplished style. Essad is a sort of Condé, who does not very much care who he is fighting so that he may fight. He is at heart anti-Austrian and anti-Turkish, though he can assume friendship for both when convenient. Being an Albanian Essad Pasha is primarily pro-war and secondly pro-Essad.

Sir Charles Lyall and Sir Henry Cotton.

"India" publishes a number of deeply interesting tributes to the memory of Sir Henry Cotton from prominent men of all phases of opinion, including Mr. Frederick Harrison, Judge Mackarness, Sir William Wedderburn, Sir Krishna Gupta, Mr. Buckland C.I.E., Sir Herbert Roberts, Mr. H. W. Nevinson and Mr. S. H. Swinny. Most of them are men who shared Sir Henry Cotton's views on Indian questions, in general politics or as Positivists. An exception to these is Sir Charles Lyall who was probably as much out of sympathy with Sir Henry Cotton in all matters of public interest as one man could be with another. But all the more striking is the fact that none of those who have paid a personal tribute to Henry Cotton in print have sounded such a note of intimate appreciation and affection as Sir Alfred Lyall. The two had known each other for more than fifty years, and as Sir Charles says, were "always bound together by the straightest bonds of brotherly affection and fellowship." "On some points," says Sir Charles Lyall, "we came in course of time to differ in opinion; but all through his life to the last, the old affection of student days held sway in us both. He was a most loveable man." How different is this from some other of the Sir Henry's contemporaries who openly slandered his disposition as well as his political aims.

The Khedival Scandals.

In Cairo it was no secret during the Khedival regime that Abbas Hilmi carried on a scandalous traffic in titles and decorations. There was, as frequenters of the Egyptian capital will remember, the Syrian who in the space of five years became a Knight of the Mejedie, the Osmanieh, a Pasha and subsequently, thanks to the good offices of Abdin Palace, even procured the Order of the Lion and Sun of Persia, although he had never been in anything more Persian, than the Legation at Cairo. That was before the days of the amiable Fatoullah Khan. For some months now the Khedival Wakfs trial has been going on and Egyptians have had the excitement of seeing the grandees of the Khedivial Court, confessing to their sins in open court. Truly have the mighty fallen from their seat. The trial of Khairy Pasha, a late favourite, has already concluded but judgment has been reserved. That of H. H. Prince Seif-ud-Din in how taking place. When the history of modern Egypt comes to be written, the story of these trials will throw much light on the last days of Ottoman Court dominion.

The Queen of Roumania.

The Queen of Roumania has been preparing for months to play a part in nursing the wounded should her services be needed, and her eldest daughter, Princess Elizabeth, is her eager helper (says the "Liverpool Post"). The suffering during the Balkan War with Turkey was the more appalling because some of it was avoidable, and avoidable evils, at least, Queen Marie is determined to remedy, although there is still much that is primitive in her adopted country which it is impossible for her to remedy. Visitors to gay and Parisian-looking Bucharest do not, at first sight, regard it as the capital of a primitive country, but so it is, and dainty, lovely Marie of Edinburgh, with her English upbringing, found it difficult enough to settle down comfortably when she arrived there, a bride of seventeen, nearly twenty-three years ago. The years have made little change, save in the capital and on the surface. Since the war shadow has grown nearer and nearer the Queen has contrived, however, to interest many of the more highly placed Roumanian women in nursing and the country is a good deal better prepared to deal with wounded than was Serbia or Austria-Hungary, or even some Western countries at the beginning of the war. Princess Elizabeth, her daughter, is considered by many who have seen her to be the most beautiful princess in Europe,—which is no marvel, seeing that father and mother are alike remarkably good-looking in their widely differing ways.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

LORD KITCHENER AT ATHENS.

REPORTED BULGARIAN DEFEAT.

ANGLO-FRENCH SUCCESS IN CAMEROONS.

WHY ITALY JOINED THE WAR.

Lord Kitchener arrived at Athens and had an audience of King Constantine, lasting upwards of an hour. Afterwards Lord Kitchener called on Mr. Skouloudis. A lengthy Cabinet Council followed.

The Serbians retreated in perfect order and are still in possession of a thousand guns. The atrocities committed by the Bulgarians at Pirot were so ghastly that Germans and Austrians had to intervene to save the people.

According to an Athens telegram the Serbians have inflicted a serious defeat on the Bulgarians near the Nish-Leskovatz line after a three days' battle. The Bulgarians came near to a disorderly retreat and abandoned a large quantity of material.

A Salonika message asserts that the situation in South Serbia is hourly improving; that the Bulgarians have retired from Prilep and that they are believed to be withdrawing rapidly eastward.

Signors Salandra and Orlando visited Palermo which led to tremendous patriotic demonstrations and ovations, with shouts of "Long live the Saviour of Italy." Signor Orlando, in a speech explained the reasons for Italy joining the war at what appeared an unfavourable moment.

It is stated in Rome that Italy has signed an agreement with the Allies not to conclude a separate peace.

An Austrian communiqué describes fresh fierce Italian attacks at many points especially on the Gorzia bridgehead. The Italians penetrated the Austrian lines in the Oslavya section but the Austrians say that they recaptured the lost ground except one summit.

A British and French force has occupied Tibati in the Cameroons, 90 miles South-West of Nagamdere. The British have occupied the summit of Banzo mountain.

The London newspapers declare that drastic steps against German and Germanophil agents are imminent.

LORD KITCHENER AT ATHENS.

AUDIENCE OF KING CONSTANTINE.

LORD KITCHENER AT ATHENS.

VISITS KING CONSTANTINE AND PREMIER.

LENGTHY CABINET MEETING FOLLOWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATHENS, Nov. 21.

Lord Kitchener arrived here to-day and visited King Constantine with Sir F. Elliot, the British Minister, the audience lasting upwards of an hour.

Afterwards Lord Kitchener called on M. Skouloudis, and the interview lasted an hour and a half. Sir F. Elliot was also present. A lengthy meeting of the Cabinet followed.

Lord Kitchener afterwards left for an unknown destination.

LATER.

Lord Kitchener was accompanied on his visit by Sir A. H. McMahon, High Commissioner in Egypt and Sir J. G. Maxwell, Commanding the Forces in Egypt.

FIGHTING IN THE CAMEROONS.

ANGLO-FRENCH FORCE OCCUPYS TIBATI

LONDON, Nov. 21.

It is officially announced that a British and French force, on November 3, occupied Tibati, in the Cameroons, ninety miles South-west of Ngaundere.

The British, on the 6th, occupied the summit of Banyo mountain to which the Germans had retreated after the capture of Banyo on October 10.

FIGHT FOR BANYO MOUNTAIN

BRILLIANT FEAT BY NIGERIAN TROOPS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The fighting for Banyo mountain was at close quarters throughout. The enemy used dynamite bombs and had prepared to hold the mountain until the end of the war. During a thunderstorm on the night of 5th November the enemy broke and scattered. The pursuit continues.

The enemy garrison consisted of 23 Europeans and 200 rank and file. They lost one European killed, one wounded and nine captured, and about thirty rank and file, a machine gun, stores and much material captured.

Two British officers were killed, two wounded, one sergeant killed and fifty men wounded.

The Deputy Governor-General of Nigeria reports that the operation was a splendid exhibition of endurance and bravery by the Nigerian troops. It was a brilliant feat of which Nigeria should be justly proud.

KOENIGSBERG'S GUNS BEING USED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables, London Nov. 20:—

Reuter states the military position between the lakes Tanganyika and Nyassa is now well in hand.

The Koenigsberg's guns crew are in operation up the country.

WESTERN FRONT.

ARTILLERY AND MINING ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The French communiqué is confined to details of artillery and mining activity at various points, the enemy's works suffering severely from the French artillery.

NOTHING TO REPORT.

PARIS, Nov. 21.

The communiqué says there is nothing to report.

NEW GERMAN CONCENTRATIONS IN WEST.

WITHDRAWALS FROM RUSSIA.

ZURICH, Nov. 22.

New large concentrations of German troops are reported behind the Western front.

The majority are from the Russian front from which it is believed that one third of the German Army has been withdrawn but further withdrawals are impossible owing to the recent vigorous Russian offensive.

These German concentrations are estimated at seven Army Corps.

ORDERLY SERBIAN RETREAT.

GHASTLY BULGARIAN ATROCITIES.

AUSTRO-GERMAN INTERVENTION TO SAVE PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATHENS, Nov. 20.

Arrivals from the front describe the situation less sombrely. The Serbian retreat has been perfectly orderly and the Serbians are still in possession of a thousand guns.

Owing to lack of support in Macedonia on which the Serbians relied, the Bulgarians advanced to Uskub with little resistance and entered Old Serbia after Marshal Putnik had ordered a general retreat.

The atrocities committed by the Bulgarians at Pirot were so ghastly that the Austrians and Germans intervened and policed Nish in order to save the population.

SITUATION HOURLY IMPROVING.

BULGARIANS RETIRE FROM PRILEP.

SALONIKA, Nov. 22.

The situation in South Serbia is hourly improving.

The Bulgarians have retired from Prilep, fearing envelopment by two Serbian divisions.

The Serbian cavalry has advanced to the Babuna Pass and found no sign of the enemy, who are believed to be withdrawing rapidly eastward.

THE FRENCH FRONT IN MACEDONIA.

BULGARIAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Since the repulse of the Bulgarian counter-attacks against the French positions in the direction of Kosturino, all involving considerable losses to the enemy, all has been calm on the French front in Macedonia.

The disembarkation of British and French troops at Salonika continues without incident.

STATE OF MONASTIR.

WHY INHABITANTS ARE IN TERROR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.

An Italian correspondent, telegraphing on Wednesday, describes a visit to Monastir which was then the headquarters of Colonel Vassitch and the remnants of the heroic defenders of the Babuna Pass. They were the only Serbian troops in the Monastir region and were cut off from the rest of the Serbian army for two weeks. They did not save the guns at Babuna but spiked them. They were only six old pieces.

During the retreat the Serbians barely escaped being surrounded North-west of Prilep by Bulgarian cavalry galloping from Kruscevo. The Serbians are now making a last stand West of the Cerna River, halfway between Prilep and Monastir, only hoping to hold out for a few days.

FEAR OF COMITADJIS.

Why the inhabitants of Monastir are in terror of the Comitadjis is apparent from the fact that there are six thousand Bulgarian inhabitants. Colonel Vassitch on Monday summoned their notables and threatened them with drastic measures at the first outrage. He simultaneously advised the consuls to leave. The French Consul waited, anxiously expecting news of the French marine defenders of Belgrade.

FRENCH MARINES PREDICAMENT.

The Consul was just leaving by train when Major Picot, commander of the marines, arrived on a dust and foam-covered horse. He announced that he had left the marines reduced to sixty from hundred and broken with fatigue and privation, four hours' march from Monastir. When they left Belgrade they had lost two men. Their retreat was intercepted and they marched for weeks, mounting passes on the Albanian border. Help and provisions were sent them to enable them to reach Monastir.

AUSTRO-GERMAN METHODS TO SECURE PEACE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

Some members of the Austrian and German Parliaments have published, apparently independently, pamphlets advocating ending the war by depriving the inhabitants of invaded districts of all food and preventing a supply from outside. The Germans also advocate the slaughter of 100,000 prisoners of war.

BULGARIANS' SERIOUS DEFEAT.

A THREE DAYS' BATTLE.

LARGE QUANTITY OF MATERIAL ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATHENS, Nov. 22.

The Serbians have inflicted a serious defeat on the Bulgarians on the Nish-Leskovatz line after a three days' battle. The Bulgarians came near to a disorderly retreat and abandoned a large quantity of material.

AUSTRIAN ADMISSIONS.

ITALIANS PENETRATE AUSTRIAN LINES

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 22.

An Austrian communiqué describes fresh fierce Italian attacks at many points especially on the Gorizia bridgehead. The Italians penetrated the Austrian lines in the Oslavya section but the Austrians say that they recaptured the lost ground except one summit.

The assertion that the Austro-Hungarians have repulsed a Serbian attack in the Ibar Valley eastward of Novi Bazar, indicates that the Serbians are still capable of an offensive.

DEN OF CROMBIE SUNK.

OFFICERS AND LASCARS PICKED UP.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The P. and O. steamer Caledonia has landed at Plymouth two boatloads of lascars and four officers from the steamer Den of Crombie bound from the East Indies.

The men were picked up in the Mediterranean on the 11th November after five days in boats. The crew of the Den of Crombie were given barely time to quit the steamer. The fate of the other boats is unknown.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, Nov. 21.

KILLED.

Major R. W. Campbell, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant F. W. Halsey, Artillery.

NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Lieutenant K. L. Cole, York and Lancasters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain H. M. Chetwynd-Stapylton, Artillery.

Lieutenant J. D. Miller, Black Watch.

Lieutenant E. H. de Fontaine, London Regiment.

WOUNDED.

Major R. C. Smythe, Artillery.

Captain M. Browne, Middlesex.

Lieutenant R. E. Gordon, Gordons.

Lieutenant G. Vipan, West Surreys.

Lieutenant A. G. Whitfield, Medicals.

Lieutenant A. E. Winton, Royal Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant J. F. Gimson, North Staffordshires.

Second-Lieutenant C. S. Nimms, Royal Scots.

Second-Lieutenant H. T. Pemell, Middlesex.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant J. N. Washington, Manchesters.

NOW DIED AS PRISONER.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Abercrombie, Connaught Rangers.

NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Captain O. S. Moodie, Black Watch.

CASUALTIES IN CAMEROONS.

KILLED.

Captain C. G. Bowyer Smijth. Gloucesters.

Captain L. N. Mackinnon, Coldstreams.

WOUNDED.

Captain G. Seccombe, West Kents.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Nov. 22.

The 216th list of casualties reported from France and Belgium mentions six deaths from disease and several wounded.

The 116th list from Mesopotamia gives one killed, one death from wounds and one died of disease. One death from wounds from the Mediterranean and three deaths from disease are reported.

WHY ITALY JOINED THE WAR.

TO FIGHT FOR THE RIGHT TO LIVE.

ISOLATED PEACE IMPOSSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PALERMO, Nov. 21.

The visit here of Signor Salandra and Signor Orlando, Minister of Justice, led to tremendous patriotic demonstrations and ovations, with shouts of "Long Live the Saviour of Italy."

Signor Orlando in a speech said the reason why Italy joined in the war at an unfavourable moment was, that if she had not joined she would have signed her own death warrant.

He referred scathingly to Austria's disloyalty and Germany's mad pride. Italy was impelled to side with nations fighting for the right to live.

He said that Italian solidarity with the Allies was absolutely essential. Isolated victory or isolated peace was impossible. The proper formula was all for one and one for all. Not only ethical but practical considerations made this imperative.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Signor Orlando concluded by comparing the Pope's position in previous wars with the present preservation of all rights, liberty, security and prestige as the sovereign of the spiritual sphere.

In conclusion he said that Italy had engaged the enemy in the recognised ordeal of war, but inexcusable crimes such as sinking innocent ships had brought hate and vengeance into their fight which would be waged to the last drop of blood and last centesimo.

NO SEPARATE PEACE.

ITALY JOINS THE FEDERATION.

PARIS, Nov. 21.

It is stated in Rome that Italy has signed an agreement with the Allies not to conclude a separate peace.

RUSSIA'S LEGIONS.

WESTERN RUSSIA SWARMING WITH REGIMENTS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables, London Nov. 20:—

The "Cologne Gazette" publishes a despatch from the Bulgarian frontier. The Entente has taken all necessary measures at Salonika for the disembarking and mobilising of troops. They are not too late to help Serbia. Almost a constant succession of troop-trains is observed at Salonika.

The journal's Petrograd correspondent describes the whole of the west of Russia as a beehive swarming with Russian regiments.

The "Morning Post's" Copenhagen correspondent says:—M. Goryemkin, speaking to the press regarding national production is reported to have said that immense supplies would be necessary, as the day was approaching when Russia would place millions of additional men in the field.

PERSIAN MANIFESTO.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA RESTORED.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 20.

The Persian Government has telegraphed throughout the country announcing to the people and clergy that owing to the restoration of sincere and friendly relations with Russia, it asks the populace to act in manner friendly to the Allies.

HOW ZEPPELIN 18 WAS DESTROYED.

A LIGHTED CIGAR DROPPED ON ROOF.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 21.

Zeppelin 18 had made only one trip to the island of Sylt before it was destroyed.

Marines were assisting workmen to complete the roof of the shed and were smoking cigars in spite of most stringent regulations.

A marine dropped a lighted cigar on the top of the Zeppelin which immediately exploded.

GERMANOPHIL AGENTS

DRASTIC STEPS IMMINENT.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The newspapers declare that drastic steps against German and Germanophil agents are imminent.

LATEST CABLES.

(Received after 2 a.m.)

MAIL STEAMER SALSETTE ASHORE.

IN THE GULF OF SUEZ.

IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE REQUIRED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer Salsette, London to Bombay, with the outward mails of the 12th instant, is ashore two miles south of Rasshudarez in the Gulf of Suez and requires immediate assistance.

IMPORTANT SERBIAN VICTORY.

BULGARIANS ROUTED.

ROME, Nov. 22.

The Serbian Legation has received a telegram from Athens dated November 21st, reporting an important Serbian victory in the Leshkovazinch district after a battle of several days.

The Bulgarian losses were enormous and the defeat has caused such rout that the Bulgarians will be obliged to abstain from operations in that district for some time.

GERMAN PLOTS IN AMERICA.

CAREFULLY PLANNED INCENDIARISM.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.

Official investigation into fires at three works where munitions were being made for the Allies shows that they were due to carefully planned incendiarism.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

Guards have been placed on railroad bridges on the Delaware river over which munitions are transported owing to the discovery of plots to blow up the bridges.

SMALL INVESTOR AND INDIAN LOAN.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Commenting on the result of Post Office subscriptions to the Indian Loan, "The Times" remarks that the amount may seem disappointing to English ears but it equals the expectation of those best acquainted with the innate conservatism of the small investor in India. It represents at least a beginning in the desirable process of popularising the Government paper in India.

CANADIAN WAR LOAN.

OTTAWA, Nov. 22.

The prospectus has been issued of the first Dominion War Loan of fifty million dollars at the price of 97 and a half bearing interest at the rate of five percent. Large financial institutions are subscribing and there are indications that the loan will be oversubscribed.

PIPER LAIDLAW'S V. C.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London, 21st November:—

Piper Laidlaw's own account of winning the Victoria Cross states: Our gas was drifting towards the Germans when their high explosive shells sent it among the K. O. S. Bs. Laidlaw's Company was disconcerted, when the Lieutenant exclaimed, "For God's sake, Laidlaw pipe them together," mounting the parapet Laidlaw piped effectively. When Laidlaw was wounded and obliged to stop, he saw his comrades well through the German third line.

FAILURE OF AN ARMS ACT PROSECUTION.

A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

The case in which Harimoy Das Gupta, a student of the Sibpur Engineering College, was charged under section 19 (f) of the Arms Act for being in possession of a Mauser pistol cartridges and also being in possession of cartridges stolen from Messrs. Rodda and Company, was disposed of to-day by the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah.

The accused it may be remembered, was arrested at Howrah station. He was discharged, the Magistrate holding the case as one of mistaken identity.

BOMBAY CORPORATION

OPENING OF TANSA MAINS.

ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR ADOPTED.

MR. WACHA ELECTED TO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Corporation yesterday the Address to be presented to their Excellencies at the opening ceremony of the Tansa duplication, was adopted and Mr. Wacha was elected as their representative on the Legislative Council in place of the late Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday with Mr. P. C. Sethna in the chair.

The first question taken up for consideration was the draft Address to be presented to their Excellencies at the opening of the Tansa duplication.

The text of the address read as follows:—

We welcome your Excellencies to-day on an occasion which may rightly be considered a memorable one in the Municipal history of this City.

The provision of an adequate supply of water has always been one of the most anxious cares of those who have been successively entrusted with the duty of providing for the welfare of its inhabitants. Prior to 1860 the City was dependent for its water-supply upon shallow wells and tanks within the Island which were used alike for drinking, washing and bathing purposes. Many of the wells dried up during a portion of the year and the quantity of drinking water was so insufficient that it had to be brought into the City by the Railway or on country boats. The inferior quality of the water available was an even greater danger to the health of the City than the deficiency in its amount. In the absence of any sewerage system the drinking water of many of the wells became highly contaminated and among the consequences were the outbreaks of cholera which used to ravage the Island. Many years ago, therefore, steps were taken to secure a pure and sufficient supply of water from outside and the first result of these efforts was the construction of the Vehar Lake, begun in the year 1856, completed in 1860 and handed over to the Municipality in 1863. The cost of this lake which impounds 9,000 million gallons amounted to Rs. 65 lakhs of which it was agreed that Rs. 45 lakhs should be repaid by the Municipality to Government, the remaining Rs. 20 lakhs being a contribution of Government towards the introduction of the first water-supply into the City.

During the first few years after the introduction of Vehar water 7 million gallons per day, equivalent to a supply of 10 gallons per head, was brought to the City from the lake through a 32 inch main. This at first gave a constant supply, but the rapid increase in the use of pipe water soon rendered the supply insufficient. Ultimately the supply from Vehar was increased in the year 1885 to 10½ million gallons per day by the laying of an additional 24 inch main. In the meanwhile the Tulsi works had been constructed at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs. These works, begun in 1872 and completed in 1879, constituted a lake which impounds about 2,000 million gallons of water and supplies the City with 3½ million gallons per day through a 24 inch main. It was, however, even at that date recognized that these supplies would have to be supplemented from a larger and more distant source. The whole country round Bombay was surveyed by Major Pulloch, of the Royal Engineers, and in the year 1872 he selected the Tansa Valley, about 53 miles distant from Bombay, as the most suitable site for a large storage lake. The work at Tansa was not begun until the year 1886 and was completed in the year 1892. During the progress of these works the deficiency of water in Bombay had become so marked that it was thought desirable to form the Powai Lake as an emergency work and this was completed and brought into use in the year 1891 at a cost of Rs. 6 lakhs. The intention was to use the supply from this lake, which amounted to 800 million gallons per annum, during the monsoon only. As, however, the water thus provided was of an inferior quality to that received from the other Municipal lakes, the Powai supply was on the completion of the Tansa Works discontinued and was thus utilized for one year only. The Tansa Scheme comprised the construction of a lake of 18,000 million gallons capacity impounded by a masonry dam over a mile and a half in length and 118 feet high at its highest point. A conduit 55 miles in length was formed partly of pipes and partly by a masonry aqu-duct, to bring the water into Bombay. The aqueduct which aggregates 22 miles in length is capable of conveying 40 million gallons per day. One pipe only of 48 inches diameter was originally laid which allowed 18 million gallons per day to pass to Bombay. The total cost of the original Tansa works amounted to Rs. 150 lakhs.

To receive the water thus brought from sources outside Bombay, reservoirs and filters were provided at Malabar Hill and at Bhandarwada Hill, while numerous smaller distributing pipes which now aggregate about 260 miles were laid within the Island. Through these pipes a daily supply is now given through 25,000 house connections. The opening of the original Tansa Works increased the supply to 31½ million gallons per day equivalent in 1892 to 38 gallons per head. The increase in the population in Bombay, the great expansion of industry, the raising of the standard of comfort and the increased use of sanitary fittings alike combined to render even this supply insufficient. After long consideration, therefore, the Corporation resolved to augment the supply from Tansa by an additional pipe line and by the raising of the Tansa Dam by 8½ feet, works which had been anticipated and for which provision had already been made when the Tansa Dam was constructed. In February 1913 the Corporation sanctioned the scheme for carrying out these and the other works necessary to bring the water-supply up to the demand at an estimated cost of Rs. 92 lakhs, and authorized the duplication of the Tansa main. The contract for the raising of the dam had been given in the August of the previous year to Messrs. Pallonji Edalji and Sons who completed the work in May 1915 at a cost of Rs. 4,30,000. The storage of the lake was thus increased from 18,000 million gallons to 26,000 million gallons. The duplication of the pipe line was divided into two sections. The portion outside Bombay up to Ghatkoper was constructed of steel 19 miles in length and 30 inches in diameter. The steel pipes were manufactured near the line itself from imported raw material by Messrs. Mephan Ferguson Proprietary, Ltd., of Melbourne, Australia, the sub-contractors for the laying of the pipes being Messrs. Pallonji Edalji and Sons. The first pipe was made in February 1914 and the last in August 1914. The whole of the pipes were laid and taken into use by May 1915, the total cost amounting to Rs. 34 lakhs. The cast iron pipes to bring the water into Bombay and to distribute through the reservoirs were supplied by Messrs. Turner Hoare and Company at a cost of Rs. 22½ lakhs. The laying of the 18,000 tons of the cast iron pipes was done departmentally.

The actual work of construction was carried out without accident or delay, notwithstanding the outbreak of war before its completion, largely owing to the unwearied supervision and the well devised arrangements of the Corporation's Hydraulic Engineer, Mr. H. J. Trivess Smith, loyally supported by his staff and by the contractors concerned. The only work now remaining to be provided is a terminal reservoir outside the Island at Ghatkoper which will equalize the supply of water in the City and will render it possible to keep a balance in hand against possible breakdowns. The total cost of the works which supply Bombay with water amounts to this date to about Rs. 370 lakhs. The works are now capable of maintaining a daily supply of 51 million gallons though it is not intended that this supply should be fully given until the demands of the population require it, since there are obvious dangers attached to the introduction of a larger supply than can be satisfactorily used and carried off. Great as the expenditure to the City upon its water works has been, the Corporation feel that it has been well spent as it provides an element indispensable to the comfort and well being of the population. The Corporation are especially glad that the completion of this great work has occurred during the Governorship of one who has taken so deep an interest in the administration of the City as Your Excellency, one moreover who with the gracious assistance of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon has always shown the deepest solicitude for the health and welfare of the many thousands of its population.

In the name of the Corporation I now ask Your Excellency to turn on the increased water-supply as a formal manifestation of its introduction into this City.

Dr. Sukhia appended the following minute:—

I approve subject to the following amendments.

The statement in para. 2 that "in the absence of any sewerage system the drinking water of many of the wells became highly contaminated" is not at all correct. On the contrary many or most of the wells are highly contaminated on account of the surcharged and other conditions of defective sewerage system since its introduction in the City. I would prefer the omission or modification of this sentence. The statement in para. 5 that "the only work now remaining to be provided is a terminal reservoir at Ghatkoper" is also not correct. The equally important if not the most important work for the proper and sufficient supply of water to the City is that of the distributing mains in the City, the laying of which is of greater importance than even the Ghatkoper reservoir and other works.

Sir D. M. Petit moved that the report and the address as drafted by the Committee be adopted.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik seconded the proposition.

AN INJUSTICE TO DR. BLANEY.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said that it was a subject which required very careful consideration. They were making statements before their Excellencies which were not correct. All their statements must be free from any taint of inaccuracy, because whatever they said in their address was likely to be taken as a true statement of facts. It was an injustice to the late Dr. Blaney not to have mentioned his name as one who had taken a prominent interest in the Tansa scheme. He suggested among other things that it should be stated that during the first few years after the introduction of Vehar water, seven million gallons per day was brought to the city from the lake through a 48 in. main and not 32 in. as stated in the address. In addition to a terminal reservoir outside the island at Ghatkoper distributing mains were also to be laid.

Dr. Sukhia then proceeded to criticise the address in the light of his minute and suggested many amendments to the wording of the address and moved that the report and the address be adopted with his amendments.

Mr. Husseinbhoy J. Lalji seconded Dr. Sukhia's amendment.

The Municipal Commissioner said that it was not fair on the part of the mover of the amendment to come with his amendments before the Corporation. The proper course was for him to bring these suggestions at the Committee meetings. It was not convenient in fact. But Dr. Sukhia had not attended the committee meetings at all. The Commissioner then went on to answer Dr. Sukhia's objections, and accepted a few suggestions.

Mr. R. S. Navalker said that had Dr. Dadachanji been present, he was sure there would not have been so many inaccuracies in the address but he had not signed the report. They should take very great care that the statements they made should be true. He said it was certainly time that the whole question should be referred to the Committee in the light of Dr. Sukhia's remarks. He asserted that it was not at the initiative of the executive that the duplication was taken up. It was a credit very properly due to a private member of the Corporation. He therefore moved that the whole report be referred back to the committee for amendment.

For want of a seconder the amendment fell through.

Dr. Sukhia here made a personal explanation as to the reason of his absence from the Committee. He called the remarks of the Commissioner as unjustified and wrathful. He was absent from the meeting because he was indisposed. But he had submitted the suggestions to the committee which he had put forward in the Corporation.

Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta said it was a fact that at the initiation of Dr. Blaney, in spite of the opposition of officials, the Tansa scheme had been taken up. The fact ought to be mentioned in the address. If Dr. Blaney had played a great part in that scheme, his name must be mentioned.

UNSEEMLY WRANGLING.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that he regretted to see all this unseemly wrangling on such a trifle. It was all very puerile and childish. It was not very dignified on the part of the Corporation. They should have passed the proposition with the two amendments which had been accepted by the Commissioner. Mr. Wacha admitted Dr. Blaney had taken a very great part in the original scheme, but there were a great many others.—Mr. Mandlik, Mr. Taleng etc.,—who had also taken a part in the Tansa Main question. He therefore, suggested that the Corporation should proceed with the passing of the resolution and the address.

Sir D. M. Petit said that after what had been said by the Commissioner he had no objection to accepting some of the amendments by Dr. Sukhia, about the distributing mains being required. He was also willing to accept the amendment regarding Dr. Blaney, but as Mr. Wacha had stated that he was not the only person who had taken the initiative Sir D. M. Petit thought it was not necessary to make a special mention of his name.

Dr. Sukhia's amendments were then put to the vote *en bloc* and lost. The original motion was then carried.

REPRESENTATIVE ON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. WACHA UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED.

At this stage a special meeting of the Corporation was held to elect a representative on the Legislative Council in place of the late Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta.

Sir Bhalchandra then moved:—

'That Mr. Dinsha Edalji Wacha be elected by the Corporation to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, *vice* the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, K.C.I.E., deceased, and the President be requested to inform Government accordingly.' "

Sir Bhalchandra said:—

To fill up the vacancy of so illustrious a colleague as Sir Pherozeshah is a very great responsibility. His successor ought to be in every way worthy of taking his place and there is a consensus of opinion among members that his life long friend and co-adjutor Mr. Wacha will fill the place most worthily. Ever since the Municipal Act of 1888 came into operation Mr. Wacha has been a member of the Corporation and has distinguished himself by his ability, knowledge of finance, solicitude for the ratepayers and fearless independence and transparent sincerity. He was President of the Corporation in 1901-1902 and has been the trusted representative of the Corporation on the Board of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust ever since the constitution of the Trust.

Even before he entered the Corporation he was an ardent student and vigilant critic of Municipal affairs. As the Editor of the "Indian Spectator" which was conducted by the late Mr. Malabari he evinced very keen interest in local municipal affairs. The interest which he then took in the Municipal Administration of the City was intensified when Mr. Wacha became a member of the Corporation. We all know how regular he is in his attendance, how diligent in his study of the questions coming up before us for solution, how illuminating his budget criticisms and how refreshing, though sometimes unduly vehement, his strictures on the vagaries of the executive and of the members themselves. But the most characteristic feature of his career which we admire the most is his utter and entire selflessness. In that respect the late Sir Pherozeshah and Mr. Wacha have set an excellent example to the members of the Corporation. However, we may differ from Mr. Wacha, however bitter and unjustifiable may ssem at times his trenchant criticism, no one ever questions the sincerity of motive with which Mr. Wacha gives expression to his views and discharges his duties as a councillor.

Such an esteemed colleague combining with such a forceful personality sound knowledge of all the questions affecting our civic government and imperial politics, is eminently fitted to succeed Sir Pherozeshah in the Council and it is a matter of great satisfaction that all the members of the Corporation appear to have determined to return him unanimously to the Council.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla seconded the proposition and said that it was not necessary to go into the history of Mr. Wacha's career. He was known for his sterling worth and work. He had devoted his life to the service not only of the city, but of the country. He was glad they were sending him to a higher sphere where no doubt he would render greater services to them.

SINGLE MINDED DEVOTION.

Mr. H. P. Mody said there were times when they had their differences and they could not see eye to eye with Mr. Wacha, but the Corporation could rise higher on such occasions, as the present one, and do justice. It was an honour to the Corporation and it was an honour to Mr. Wacha. For more than forty years Mr. Wacha had served the public with single-minded devotion, and nobody had doubted the purity of his motives. He was an uncompromising and independent opponent; perhaps there was no "sweet reasonableness' in Mr. Wacha, but then he was too honest. He hoped that Mr. Wacha would be able to render them greater services in the new sphere.

Dr. Sukhia said, he hoped that Mr. Wacha fully appreciated that grave responsibilities rested upon him and they all looked to him with bated breath, hoping that he would come out successfully from the Legislative Council. Nobody doubted Mr. Wacha's ability or fearlessness of action. But at the same time high responsibilities rested upon him. He hoped Mr. Wacha would keep a control over his temper and help the Council in the deliberations with moderation and sobriety of thought, and thus justify the appointment in the place of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, with whom he had worked for so many years in the past.

The motion was agreed to unanimously.

At this stage the special meeting terminated and the ordinary business was again taken in hand.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia then moved:—

'That the Corporation do resolve that their Representative on the Bombay Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor shall hereafter be their President for the year and that the President be asked to request Government to legislate or frame a regulation accordingly.' "

The mover said that he wanted to take the sense of the Corporation on this matter. He wanted legislation on two important points; the first was that the term should be for one year as in the case of their President who was appointed for one year only. The second was that the term of the office of the Legislative Council Members was three years, and they should therefore, follow the custom of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, whose Chairman was appointed to the Legislative Council, but who resigned his position as soon as his term of office as Chairman terminated at the end of the year. Dr. Sukhia said that the Commissioner was allowed to be elected to the Legislative Council, and as such he would have the precedence, on state occasions, over the President, which was not a proper thing. He therefore suggested that if the President was elected as their member to the Council, this defect would disappear. He also wished to obviate the wrangling which was likely to occur.

The proposition fell through for want of a seconder.

At this stage the Corporation adjourned.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE

POONA MAHOMEDANS' CORDIAL SUPPORT.

(News Bureau.)

POONA, Nov. 22.

At a meeting attended by the Mahomedans of Poona, held last evening, in the bungalow previously occupied by the office of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

That this meeting of Mahomedans places on record its feelings of cordial approval of the decision of the All-India Moslem League to hold its next sessions in Bombay and urges upon all Mahomedans in the Presidency to support and join the meeting of the All-India Moslem League at Bombay, at the time when the Presidency League needs overhauling badly owing to its poor financial condition.

This meeting places on record its sense of indignation and entire disapproval of the attitude of the Hon. Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmad, in the capacity of Honorary Secretary of the Presidency Moslem League, without authority from its Council in attempting to thwart the movement to hold the sessions of the All-India Moslem League in Bombay and calls upon him to tender his resignation to safeguard the interests of the League.

Prayers were offered for the success of British arms and after three cheers for the King-Emperor the meeting terminated.

CHILD MURDERER ALLOWED TO ESCAPE.

ACTION AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS.

(News Bureau.)

TINNEVELLY, Nov. 22.

News is to hand of a diabolical murder of a young Mahomedan child of Kadianalor.

It is alleged that the mother of the child was for sometime kept by a Mahomedan whom she recently discarded in favour of a new paramour. In order to revenge himself on the woman it is said that the man strangled the child and threw the body into an odai at the outskirts of the village. On a hue and cry being raised by the passersby the police came on the scene and arrested the suspect. But he was released shortly after.

A little later Mr. C. Karunakara Nair, Superintendent of Police, received information of the occurrence and hurried to the spot. He opened an enquiry and recorded the statements of villagers, as a result of which the SubInspector and Head Constables Shanmugasundaram Pillay and Subba Naidu have been transferred. It is understood they will be proceeded against for allowing the murderer to escape.

SIR LANCELOT SANDERSON.

TAKES HIS SEAT ON THE BENCH.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

The High Court reopened to-day after the long vacation.

Sir Lancelot Sanderson, the new Chief Justice, took his seat for the first time on the appeal bench with Justices Woodroffe and Mukerji.

The Court room was crowded with the members of the legal profession, and the general public.

The Advocate General, the Senior Government Pleader and Mr. Mitter, the senior attorney, welcomed him.

Sir Lancelot after thanking them, said:—I rejoice to think that the relations between myself and those who practise in the High Court, have begun in such a friendly and cordial manner and it is my sincere hope that they may always continue in the same spirit. I can assure you that while I occupy the high and responsible position of the Chief Justice my principal object will be to promote and maintain the efficiency of the Court.

CHAPLAINS' GRIEVANCES.

(News Bureau.)

DELHI, Nov. 22.

Certain chaplains of the Churches of England and Scotland on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, submitted memorials in which they prayed for a reduction of the length of service qualifying for pension and a system of graduated pensions.

The Government of India forwarded the memorials last year to the Secretary of State togther with their proposals.

The orders of the Secretary of State have now been received. It has been decided to reject the main demands of the Chaplains but to allow two minor concessions one of which is the reduction of the period of probation from three to two years.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

MANNILAL CROSS-EXAMINED.

(News Bureau.)

BENARES, Nov. 22.

At the Benares Conspiracy trial to-day, Mr. Chatterjee continued the cross examination of Mannilal who said:—I was one of the founders of the Satcharit'a Pracharak Mandal which was started in 1912 or 1913. Its objects were physcal exercise and temperance. During Ranchakoshi we did not preach sedition to others. But we lectured among ourselves. In my statement to Mr. Connolly, "Fat, short and fair complexioned man" referred to Bibhuti. He has now turned darker and seems taller and I am surprised to find him so. I did not know Bibhuti before my arrest. In describing Taraprasanna (Rashbehari) to Mr. Connolly as a youth, I considered him to be 30 or 32. I succeeded only in bringing in Baburam as a member but not in collecting money or arms. I think Sachindra was doing his best to get men, money and arms. But I don't know if other members also did it. My being a commission agent was only a pretence at first. But I began to earn money by it afterwards. Sachindra told me that any member who disobeyed orders would be shot. When I was ordered to shoot Mr. Petrie I did not do it. I knew this rule. If I had been pressed much, I must have done my best to carry out orders. When I went to Lachminarain I told him the Jar of curds had broken in Amirchand's house because Sachindra had told me that these words would serve as my introduction to him. Once I met Rashbehari near the Lakshar police station and another time on the Ghat when he had gone for a river trip. Once Sachindra asked me to go to Marwar to fetch cartridges but I refused. Sachindra and Rashbehari did not really trust me as they had a few Hindi knowing men free. They continued to entrust me with their work even after I had refused twice before to carry out their orders. I went to Kharwa instead of Multan as ordered by Rashbehari because at Delhi Pandit Balkrishna advised me to do so. It is not a fact that I went to Kharwa to do my own business and not in connection with the conspiracy. I took a bundle of advertisements of my business with me simply because I might explain away my mission if questioned by the police on the journey. When I returned from Kharwa I did not find the city of Lahore guarded. Rashbehari had given me the name of a person who was to be the leader of the rising at Delhi some day. I identified some of the accused at Benares. Bibhuti, Baburam, Dillasingh and other persons of the city also identified them. Before my arrest I knew that Sachindra was shadowed by the police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Narendra Nath Roy, witnessed said:—I know nothing of whether the members of Y. M. A. even approached the District Magistrate, Mr. Streatfield, and suggested that if he had any suspicion with regard to the Association, they would close it. I do not know if the police wanted to implicate Pratapsingh in the Kotah murder case.

The cross-examination had not concluded when the court rose for the day.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

PROJECTED RAID AT FEROZEPORE.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

In the Lahore Conspiracy case to-day Mr. Amar Nath Bhatia on behalf of the accused Santa Singh of Patiala, urged that as the latter was arrested in a native state, the present Court had no jurisdiction to try him.

The Government Advocate replied that extradition proceedings had been duly taken. Moreover it was not for the Court to go into the question where the accused person had been arrested. The Bombay case of Savarkar was the leading authority in his favour.

The Court noted the point and stated that counsel would be given an opportunity to argue it at the proper time.

The Government Advocate continued his examination of Dundar Singh of Chaner. Witness proceeded to mention the names of the various batches of men who left Asemajra and Patiala for the projected raid at Ferozpore. At Khanna station they met the party which included Inder Singh's wife. She said she was going to follow her husband and die with him if he was going to die. Her speech greatly affected the witness. When the train reached Ferozpore Cantonment at 10 p.m., all members of the Ghadr party got down. Outside the platform they were met by Kartar Singh of Saraba and two soldiers who took them to the rifle range. Here he estimated that about 50 revolutionaries were present. They had brought no arms as the idea was to get them from the Indian troops. The guides then left for the lines telling them to wait till they returned. They waited till about 2 a.m., and none of the expected soldiers came. They then sent some men to the lines to ascertain what was being done. The messengers returned and said that some arrangements were being made in the lines. Shortly after they sent another party which went and reported that the authorities had got some information and not an Indian officer under arrest. They added that the sympathisers in the regiment said nothing could be done that night, but that if they waited till the next day arrangements would be made for the rising. They then discussed the situation and decided to disperse. The witness and his companions therefore went to Asemajra where he was visited by Banta Singh of the golden teeth who informed him of the Anarkali murder and by Ganda Singh, absconder, who told him of the preparation of bombs and their burial near the Doraha Canal Bridge.

The Hon. Mr. Mudholkar, the Hon. Mr. Kelkar and the Hon. Mr. Sheoprasad have been elected non-official members of the Finance Committee of the C. P. Legislative Council.

INDIANS' ACTIVE LOYALTY.

SEDITIOUS PROPAGANDA VOLUNTARILY RESISTED.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S APPRECIATION.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Replying in the Commons to Sir Edwin Cornwall who asked with respect to unfavourable reports regarding India whether there was any information as to their being of enemy origin, Mr. Chamberlain said: I do not know to what reports the hon. member refers and therefore I am unable to offer opinion as to their origin. As regards the general condition of India, the information I have is that it is substantially satisfactory. Such difficulties as have arisen have had their origin in movements outside India or in the effort of a small group of extremists who do not reflect the sentiment of the great mass of people and of whom many are fugitives from justice. In northern India where concerted attempts have been made by the members of an anti-British Association with headquarters in the United States to disturb the peace, tamper with the troops and upset the Government, the active loyalty of the people has been shown by the resistance they voluntarily offered and by the aid they gave the civil power.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON INDIAN PROBLEMS.

WANTED PATIENCE, GOODWILL AND SYMPATHY.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Apologising for his inability to attend a lecture on India and the Empire at Birmingham, Mr. Chamberlain wrote.

I am detained on urgent official duties. The development of India and its government in recent years and also the part taken by India, especially the Indian Army, in the present war combine to give additional importance to the problems connected with India's future. No part of the Empire presents problems more important or more difficult but given the necessary patience, goodwill and sympathy we may look forward with confidence to the future.

LARGER INDIAN ARMIES URGED.

RESPONSIBLE INDIANS' PLEA.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

As an example of the real attitude of India towards the war, "The Times" mentions that it has lately received long communications from eminent and responsible Indians whose rights to act as spokesmen is unquestioned, begging it to urge Government to raise new and larger Indian armies to fight for the Allied cause.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN PORTUGAL.

RESIGNATION OF CABINET.

LISBON, Nov. 20.

The political crisis which has been simmering for some time has culminated in the Cabinet resigning. Senor Costa for a fortnight vainly sought a solution of the difficulties. The President has accepted the resignation of the Ministry.

STATE TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

CLAIMS OF TANNING INDUSTRY URGED.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

In forwarding their opinion about the award of State technical scholarships to Indians, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce hold that the claims of the tanning industry should be seriously considered. India is so large a producer of hides and skins that encouragement might, they think, well be given to the promotion of the leather industry. Another industry which might be encouraged is that of dyeing. Several scholarships have been awarded in the past by the various Local Governments for the study of dyeing generally, combined with some subject such as printing and bleaching of textile fabric. The Committee of the Chamber are not altogether clear that on the completion of this training the scholars can find work in India. It would appear however that several of the Indians who have been in the past awarded scholarships in this country have secured suitable employment on their return.

COONOOR ABDUCTION CASE.

RANGASWAMI RELEASED ON BAIL.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

Before Justices Abdur Rahim and Ayling an application was moved to-day by Mr. T. Rangachariar on behalf of A. Rangaswami Gounden, the first accused in the Coonoor abduction case.

Mr. Nugent Grant, the Crown Prosecutor, opposed the application.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments delivered judgment directing the accused to be released on bail on two sureties of Rs. 10,000 each to the satisfaction of the Sud-Divisional Magistrate, Coonoor.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

RULE OF PRE-EMPTION.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

MAHOMED BEG AMIN BEG AND ANOTHER v. NARAYAN MEGHAJI PATEL AND ANOTHER.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. J. Scotson, Assistant Judge of Dhulia, who confirmed the decree passed by Mr. M. J. Mehta, Subordinate Judge of Nandurbar.

The appellants-plaintiffs who are Mahomedans brought a suit to enforce their right of pre-emption on the ground of vicinage. The suit lands were sold by the respondent No. 2 a Mahomedan to respondent No. 1, a Hindu on the 3rd June 1909. The appellants offered to purchase the lands at the price settled but the respondents declined. The appellants then brought the present suit.

The respondents contended "inter alia" that the law of Pre-emption did not exist in Khandesh and in any case the purchaser being a Hindu, the Mahomedan Law of Pre-emption was not applicable.

The Subordinate Judge held that such right did not exist in Khandesh and it was opposed to principles of law,—perfect freedom of contract and was as well opposed to equity and good conscience.

Their Lordships confirmed the decree of the Lower Court and in doing so Mr. Justice Batchelor observed that the rule of Pre-emption could not be recognised unless the provisions and principles of the Transfer of Property Act and the Contract Act were disregarded. The rule was a clog or fetter upon that freedom of sale for which the Acts provided. In Khandesh there was admittedly not a discoverable instance in which this right had been either allowed by the Court or ever asserted by any litigants and that fact afforded conclusive evidence that to enforce the rule now would be to introduce into the Law of Property an innovation which was as foreign to the practice of the people as it was to the statutory law. Further even according to justice equity and good conscience the rule could not be enforced.

In agreeing with the above conclusion Mr. Justice Shah observed that the 'law of the defendant' in Sec. 26 of Regulation IV of 1827 could not justify the application of a special rule of the Mahomedan Law to a case of the present kind in which there were two defendants, one a Mahomedan and the other a Hindu, the latter being interested in his own rights.

Mr. D. C. Virkar appeared for the appellants.

Mr. P. B. Shingne appeared for the respondents.

FORGERY OF A WILL.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

NARAYAN GANPAYA HEGDE AND SIX OTHERS v. KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. V. Vernon Sessions Judge of Kanara. He disagreeing with the assessors sentenced the first accused to four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 under sections 109 and 467 of the I. P. C. for forging a will and the other accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The will purported to have been executed at Kolche by one Tamma on January 26, and the first accused as Mukteshar of the Shri Laxmi Narsinh temple was the beneficiary under it. The will bequeathed to him the whole of the lands of the deceased. The will bore the attestations of other accused. Tamma died in the house of his wife and his sole heir, apart from the will was his wife Godavari, a girl of 13. But the accused joined together and made a false will in favour of the deity.

The case for the defence was that Tamma paid a visit to Kolche and executed his will in the temple.

The Sessions Judge refused to believe the defence evidence and observed that the creation of the will was a gross fraud on a young and lame widow. All the accused except the first were no doubt partly influenced by their desire to benefit the temple; whether the first accused was actuated by pure personal motives was a question which must remain open. He was undoubtedly the ringleader. Forgery in this district is fully as common as in the days over 30 years ago when it was described by the writer in the Gazetteer as the characteristic crime of the higher classes. (Bom. Gazetteer Vol. 15 part II page 199). and a lighter punishment could not be justified.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentences and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Mr. Nilkan Atmaram appeared for the accused.

The Government pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

WILL AND CODICIL.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

LILADHAR JIVRAJ AND ANOTHER v. BACHUBAI WIDOW AND ANOTHER.

This was a suit for a declaration that, under the circumstances stated in the plaint, the plaintiffs and the second defendant, one Vithaldas Kerji, had become entitled in equal shares to the moiety of the residuary estate of the deceased one Khatao Ladha.

Mr. Taraporewalla and Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Strangman appeared for the defendants.

Khatao Ladha died in Bombay on the 11th November 1882, leaving a widow Jamnabai, a daughter's daughter Bachoobai, the first defendant and several collateral relations. The deceased left a will dated 8th October 1881, which, "inter alia" provided as follows: "I devise and bequeath to my beloved wife Jamnabai, subject to the payment of my debts, if any, and funeral and testamentary expenses, the whole of my moveable and immoveable properties whatsoever and wheresoever situate for her own absolute use and benefit with power to my said wife to dispose of the same by deed, will, gift or otherwise in the way she may think fit." Prior to his death he made a codicil to his will whereby he, "inter alia," provided as follows: "I further direct that my said wife Jamnabai should enjoy for her life the income of the whole of the residue of my property and after her death I direct my Executors to make over and give a moiety of the said fesidue to my said grand-daughter for her absolute use and benefit free from the control of her husband or his debts if my said grand-daughter be then alive or to her children, if any, then living in case of the death of my said grand-daughter and in the event of the death of both my said grand-daughter and her children to hold the said moiety upon trust and pay the same to the Trustees of the Fund for the support of the poor of my caste and in case no such fund be then in existence then to add the same together with the other moiety of my said property to the said Sadavarat Fund set apart in their hands as above directed." Jamnabai died on the 5th September 1908, having made a will dated 10th February 1908 whereby she bequeathed all her property to her grand-daughter Bachoobai. The first and second plaintiffs were the son and daughter of Jivraj, brother of Khatao Ladha and the second defendant was the son of Korji, another brother of Khatao Ladha. They contended that the terms of the codicil revoked the absolute gift to Jamnabai in the will that inasmuch as Bachoobai survived Jamnabai the conditional bequest to charity failed that with regard to the moiety of the estate not given to Bachoobai; Khatao Ladha had died intestate, that Jamnabai having had merely life interest in the property, had no power of disposition over that moiety, and that the plaintiffs and the second defendant had become entitled in equal shares to the moiety of the residue to Khatao Ladha's estate. Bachoobai the first defendant, contended that plaintiffs had no interest in the estate of the deceased and they could not maintain this suit.

After hearing arguments of counsel at some length his Lordship delivered judgment.

His Lordship, in the course of his judgment, said that the plaintiffs had mainly relied on the case of Baker v. Story (28 W. R. p-147.) That, however, was a case of two wills and it might be doubted whether the mode of interpretation would be equally applicable to the case of a will and codicil; for whereas there must always be something in the nature of a presumption that by making a later will the testator intended to revoke any part of a former will which was inconsistent with it, and where the later will disposed of the whole of the estate the presumption became practically irrebuttable, no presumption of that kind could be drawn from the mere addition of a codicil. It was indeed rather the other way, for it was the office of the codicil to do no more than to vary or add to the contents of the will and the making of the codicil, if any presumption therefrom, was to be drawn at all, implied the affirmation rather than the negation of the will as it stood before the codicil had been added. In construing testamentary dispositions the single rule, overriding all others, was to ascertain the intention of the testator and the only intention expressed by the testator reading the will and codicil together was that Jamnabai should have a life interest and that on her death the property should be divided equally between Bachoobai and charity, and that if Bachoobai predeceased Jamnabai the whole was to go to charity. His Lordship found against the plaintiffs and dismissed their suit with all costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Shroff, Dinshaw and Dharamsey.

Solicitors for the first defendant: Payne and Co.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A MILLIONAIRE AND A NAIKIN.

ALLEGED FALSE CLAIM OF MARRIAGE.

(Before Mr. Justice Heaton.)

KING-EMPEROR

v.

(1) CHAND BIBI
(2) HAJI FAKIR MAHOMAD
(3) MULLA ABDUL RAHIM
(4) EBRAHIM HAJI ALI.

This case arose out of a suit brought in the High Court by one Abdul Karim claiming to be the son of Ismael Hajee Hassam who died in Bombay in September 1912 leaving property of the value of about 80 lakhs. The suit was dismissed by Mr. Justice Macleod who granted sanction for prosecution against the four accused who gave evidence in that suit. The first accused was the mother of Abdul Karim and was 40 years old. The second, third and fourth accused were all Mahomedans aged 55, 75, and 50 years respectively. They were charged with abetment of dishonestly making a false claim in a Court, giving false evidence in judicial proceedings and abetting the same. The second and third accused were also charged with forgery and of using forged documents and the other accused of abetting them in doing so.

Mr. Strangman, Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Velinkar appeared for the posecution.

Mr. Mazumdar and Mr. Javeri appeared for the first and third accused

Mr. Munsiff appeared for the second and fourth accused.

Mr. Strangman in opening the case for the Crown to the jury said that the case was one of extreme simplicity. On the 20th September 1912 Haji Esmael Haji Hassum; known as "Agbotwala" died in Bombay. He was a part owner of Shepherd & Co., Steamship Co., and died leaving property worth about 80 lakhs of rupees. He left a son and a widow Fatmabai his only heirs according to Mahomedan Law. He also left a grandson, son of his predeceased daughter. Fatmabai died a year after her husband's death. In September 1914 without any previous demand a suit was filed by a boy named Abdul Karim. The suit was for the administration of the estate of Ismael and he stated that his mother Chandbi, the first accused was married to Ismael and he was their son. The marriage was performed in secret and kept secret. His mother was subsequently divorced. Rs. 50 had been paid by Ismael and even after his father (Ismael's) death this sum was paid to him. The filing of the suit was the first intimation to them of the plaintiff's claim.

On the 8th of March 1915 the suit came on before Mr. Justice Macleod and lasted till the 16th of March when his Lordship dismissed the suit with costs and granted sanction to prosecute all the four accused who were witnesses in the suit.

A SECRET MARRIAGE.

The learned counsel then stated how the false case was put forward by Abdul Karim. It was said that Chandbi the first accused, was the youngest of the five daughters of Sakinabai a dancing girl. They were all Naikins and lived at Bhendy Bazaar and it was said that Ismael visited them there. He took a fancy to Chandbi.

Contrary to her mother's wish and in secret Ismael married Chandbi when she was thirteen at a house at Null Bazaar belonging to Ismael and it was said that upto the time of the divorce she lived there, except for a few weeks when she went to her sister's house to give birth to her son, Abdul Karim the plaintiff. The marriage, it was said was performed in secret only four persons being present. Two of these were the friends of Ismael both of whom were dead at the date of the suit; the other two were accused No. 2 and 4. The ceremony was said to have been performed by the second accused. It was said that two years after the marriage, that is in 1891, a son, Abdul Karim the plaintiff was born to Chandbi at the house of her sister Ameabai at Bhendy Bazaar. The marriage was kept secret and in 1897 a divorce was taken by Ismael the reason alleged being that people were beginning to inquire why Ismael visited this house and it would never do for Ismael to be known that he was married to a naikin.

THE BIRTH CERTIFICATE.

The learned counsel then mentioned the details of the alleged divorce as stated by Chandbi. The third accused, it was said, was called to Ismael's house in Abdul Rheman Street. A deed was drawn up according to Ismael's instructions by the third accused who took the deed to Chandbi at Null Bazaar together with Rs. 750 for her dowery and Rs. 150 for her "iddat" expenses. The original deed it was said was lost by Chandbi six years before the suit but the third accused said that he took the copy with him home and copied it into a book according to his usual practice and he produced the book and the copy at the hearing. So that the learned counsel said no actual document signed by Ismael and attested by his friends as alleged by the accused was produced. The deed of divorce contained a statement referring to Abdul Karim as the son of Ismael and Chandbi. This deed was alleged to be attested by the fourth accused.

The learned counsel then referred to a suit brought by Chandbi's sister, against her other sisters claiming the property left by her deceased mother Sakinabai as her own. This suit Chandbi admitted was brought after her marriage. Still she was there described as naikin and not as wife of Ismael and addressed "110 Bhendy Bazaar" where the summons was served on her.

Continuing Mr. Strangman said the one side of Bhendy Bazaar was in C. division and other side in D. division. They had searched municipal records and the only instance of a woman called Chandbi giving birth to a son was 1st September 1886 (that was within a few months of the above suit and) and that birth was at 110 Bhendy Bazaar.

"Taking all these circumstances together there cannot be the slightest doubt" said Mr. Strangman "that the birth certificate recorded the birth of Abdul Karim." Then she admitted that all along (except when at school) Abdul Karim was not known as Abdul Karim Ismael but as Abdul Karim Taher. In the divorce-deed which was alleged to be made in 1897 Abdul Karim was shown as six years old as being born in 1891 two years after Chandbi's alleged marriage with Ismael.

Coming to the second accused Mr. Strangman said that he was the second witness in the High Court suit. He said that he performed the marriage ceremony of Ismael and Chandbi; unfortunately the "nekahnamah" had been lost with other papers when he had been on a pilgrimage but he had kept a copy of the same. Continuing Mr. Strangman said "this man dropped providentially from the clouds in a most marvellous manner."

Mr. Strangman then read his evidence in which he said that he was having tea at a shop in Poona when a man came up to him and asked:—

"Do you know Ismael Sett?
Yes (said the witness.).
Do you know if he was married?
Yes. Why do you ask?
I want to know whether he was married to Chandbi?
Oh yes, I performed that nekah."

This gentleman continued Mr. Strangman was not a Pesh-Imam as he said he was but was a sweeper at a Mosque at Nala Sopara on Rs. 3 a month. He was asked to read a passage in Koran part of which he read correctly and part incorrectly. He was asked to write out a "nekah-nameh," and at the end of ten minutes he wrote out something which the Arabic interpreter of the Court said was all Latin and Greek to him.

He was shown three photographs one of Ismael and the other two not his and he said that all looked like Ismael's.

With regard to the third accused who said he wrote out the "talak nameh," Mr. Strangman said that he would show that there were the most flagrant forgeries from the evidence of the documents themselves and from other evidence.

With regard to the fourth accused one of the witnesses who had attested the alleged deed of divorce Mr. Strangman said that it was admitted that he left Bombay for Delagoa Bay and stayed there for two years. At Delagoa Bay he executed a promissory note. He then became insolvent. The promissory note dated the 17th of November 1898 was entered into his schedule. He had left India two years before he executed this note. That would be in October 1896 and still the divorce deed was attested by him in Bombay in 1897.

Another witness in the High Court suit was one Dr. Suntoke. He said that Abdul Karim the plaintiff in that suit had come to Court in the morning. He could answer questions only for a reasonable time and on that ground adjournment of the suit was applied for, but Mr. Justice Macleod refused to grant an adjournment and the case for the plaintiff was closed without the plaintiff being called at all to give evidence. Abdul Karim then died.

Mr. Strangman continuing said that their statements in the witness-box and the documents were sufficient to secure their conviction but he wished to call some evidence especially that of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw who was a confidential solicitor of the deceased Ismael and knew all about his affairs.

With regard to the signatures of Ismael on the documents they were in Gujrati. The deceased used almost invariably to sign in English. He always signed Haji Ismael Hassum and not Haji Ismael Haji Hassum as his signature appeared on the documents in question.

Continuing Mr. Strangman said that the deceased Ismael was a man of highly charitable disposition. He gave ten lakhs of rupees to his grandson by his predeceased daughter as a present, though according to Mahomedan law, he would have no claim on Ismael, and if this Abdul Karim were really his son Ismael would have made a more generous provision for him than merely Rs. 50 a month.

The case is proceeding. The Sessions was adjourned to 11-30 a.m. to-day.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 23RD OF NOVEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Testamentary Suits.

8-15.—Daphtary F & D, Vasanji Damodhar Bengali, v. Dwarkadas Shamji & ors, Kanga & Sayani, Part heard.

12-15.—Mehta D & Lalji, Lal Bahadur Shivdarsan Avastha v. Bai Premcore, widow, Dhanjishaw & B.

Long Causes.

894-13.—Captain & Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Hirji & Co, a firm, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co, Part Heard.

901-13.—Captain & Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Hirji & Co, a firm, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co, Part Heard.

1012-14.—D J Mantri, Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri and ors, v. Mancherji Rustomji Sethna & ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

For Trial of Issues.

382-07.—M B Chothia, Aboo Mahomed Poonjani v. Haji Moosa Abba and ors, Khanderao L & M.

For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

503-15.—N. C. Dalal, Manilal Premchand, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

18-15—Malvi H M and R Bai Kapilagavri widow v Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors, Mans H M and Co, Matubhai J and M.

28-15—In person (a pauper), Karamchand Premchand v Kastur Ujan and ors, Madhowji K and Ch.

124-15—D J Mantri, Arjun Jairam v Shivi wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purnanand and Co.

296-15—Mulla and M, Messrs Hirji Jetha and Co a firm v Messrs Tricumdas Lalji a firm.

633-14—D J Mantri, Yamnabai widow v Jilloobai widow and ors, Captain and Vaidya.

1320-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhulaji Hakmaji and ors v Gulabchand Vanna and ors, Jehangir M and S.

727-15—Payne and Co, The Credit Bank of India Ld (in Liquidation) v Ramjanally Meghji, N C Dalal.

310-15—Little and Co, Aboobaker Abdul Rahiman and Co a firm v Ramchander Lachminarayen a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

336-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Vardhman Brothers Limited v Shamchandra Rampratab, Malvi H M and R.

390-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Kashibai and anr v Fulchand Hirji, Motichand and D.

515-15—Surajmal and Co, Nandlal Bhawaniram v. Abubaker Abdul Rehman and anr, Little and Co.

361-15—Mulji and Tha, Narbadabai alias Bawli v Basil Norman Lang and ors, Smetham B and Co, Mirza M and M, Madhowji K and Ch.

189-15—Madhowjee K and C, Damodardas Vandrawandas v Devidas Vandrawandas, Edgelow G W and Co, For postponement.

109-15—Surajmal and Co, H H The Raja Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur KCSI v M B Kolaskar, Ardeshir H D and Co.

746-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Bhawanji Shivji v. Narayen Daji Vardekar, & anr, Jehangir M & Samji G H Dalal.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court, No. 43.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

1122-15.—Hiralal & Co. Vithaldas Jadavji, a firm, v. Mahanandrai Gulabchand, a firm.

1211-15.—Payne & Co, The Empress Spg and Mg Co, Ld, v. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin, & anr, Merwanji K & Co.

1212-15.—Payne & Co, The Connaght Mills Coy. Ltd, v. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin, & anr, Merwanji K & Co.

1213-15.—Payne & Co, The Howard & Bullough Mills Co, Ld, v. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin, & anr, Merwanji K & Co.

1216-15.—Soonderdas & Co, Bhimaji Rakhalidas, a firm, v. Ladhaji Lumbaji, a firm, Motichand & D.

1217-15.—Patell & Eze, Rambhubai, widow, v. Parpia Ratansey Thakkar.

1224-15.—Bhimji & Co, Shrinivasdas Sitaram Baria, v. Sukledeer Ramchandra, & ors, Surajmal & Co.

1252-15.—Manecklal & Co, Nanibai, widow, v. Ramchordas Purshotam & ors.

1260-15.—Mulji & Tha, Alimahomed Rahimtoolla v. Pandurang Laxman, & anr, Jehangir S M & H.

1265-15.—Purnanand & Co, Messrs Laloobhai Hemchand & Co, a firm, v. Wadilal Kavchand.

1267-15.—Mulla & Mulla, Haji Jaffer Mahomed Haji Bachoo, v. Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum & Co, a firm.

Undefended New Long Cause.

1111-15.—In person, Mahadoo Bhimaji a pauper Shepuray, v. Withoba Sambhaji Telly & ors.

For Dismissal.

951-15.—Payne & Co, The Credit Bank of India, Ltd. (In Liquidation). v. Burjorji Ruttonji Bomanji, In Person.

For Consent Decree.

889-15.—C P D'Cunha, Harischandra Laxman v. Laxmibai, widow & ors, G B Pandya, C P D'Cunha.

1016-15.—Shroff D & D, Sonabai, widow, v. Sonabai, widow & ors, Shroff D & D, Ardesir H D & Co, In Person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

223-14.—Daphtary F & D, Haji Ajum Gulam and Co, a firm, v. Thacker Mouji Liladhar & Co, a firm, Bhimji & Co, Part Heard.

For Hearing on further directions and costs.

458-10.—Kanga & Sayani, Kadaralli Rahimbhai, & anr, v. Hassanalli Abdull Alli & anr. Payne & Co, Pocha & Co.

For Further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

462-15.—Smetham B & Co, Aishabai, widow, v. Karsandas Karamsey.

647-10.—Patell & Ezekiel, Kalidas Mulchand v. Bai Rukhmani, widow, & ors, Tyabji D & Co., Bhai K & Gir.

Matrimonial Suit.

1-15.—Payne & Co, Maria Hortensia Mascarenhas v. Franklin Masiarenhas, Daphtary F & D.

Commercial Cause.

170-15.—Tyebji D & Co. N Fatchally & Co, a firm, v. Shivratandas Pragdas & anr, Malvi H M & R.

Long Causes.

O S 328-15—Payne & Co Madhowlal Govindram and anr v Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors Payne and Co. Edgelow G W Co.

1217-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation) v Krishna Subramany Aiyar & ors Edgelow G W & Co in person.

443-14—Smetham B and Co Kashinath Naaryen Kangootkar v Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr Captain & Vaidya Rustomji & G.

12-15—Little and Co John Sanders Slater v Daphtary Farreira and Diwan a firm Merwanji K & Co.

S C CT 732/26191-14—Jehangir M & S Behramji Hirjibhai Warden and ors v Bai Samratbai Widow Khanderao L & M.

145-15.—Khaedrao L & M Bai Samrathbai Widow v Kaikhusroo Behramji Mehta and ors Jehangir M & S.

1137-14—Merwanji K & Co Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v The Decean Bank Ltd and anr Kanga and S.

332-15—Captain & Vaidya B N Lang v The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (In Liquidation) Little & Co.

346-15—Mehta D & L Sha Kooji Dollaji & Co a firm v Thakker Lukhmidas Pragji Mulji and Tha.

363-15—Tyabji D & Co Ranchoddas Vallabhai v Chooilal Jivandas and ors Payne & Co Little & Co.

430-14—Matubhai & M The Bombay Banking Co Ltd (in Liquidation) v Narhar Wasudev Raddi & anr Shroff D & D As Settle Manecklal & Co.

809-14—Matubhai J& M Rangildas Harlal v Jagmohandas Dulabhadas Nadirsha and Co.

337-14—Nadirshaw and D Haji Goolam Hoosein Haji Moosa v Haji Ebrahim Tyab & ors, Raghavaya N & Co, Maneclal & Co.

1427-14—Matubhai J & M The Pioneer Bank Ltd v Vithaldas Manji N C Dalal.

559-15—Kanga and S Vassanji Doongersey v Ebji Oomersey and anr C P Cunha Nadirsha and D.

628-15—Dubash & Co Shah Krishnaji Shivaji and Co a firm v Jagjiwan Raisey Raja Shroff D and D.

575-15—Jehangir S M & H Nemchand Maneckchand & anr v Jaygopaldas Ghanshamdas, Dastur & Co.

577-15—D J Mantri, Pandurang Vinayack Gore & anr, Balkrishna Vinayeck Khanolkar Khunderao L & M.

578-15—Madhowji K & Ch Morarji Vussonji Munji and ors v Rahimbhai Ramji Dhanjishaw & B.

424-15—Patell and Ez Dawood Mahomed Deshmukh v Karimbhai Lalbhai Smetham B & Co.

583-15—Rustomji & G Jerbai Widow v The Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance Co Ltd Ardeshir H D & Co.

779-14—Mehta D & L Laxmibai Widow v Parvatibai Widow & anr Raghavaya N & Co Jehangir S M & H.

1070-15—Nadirshaw and D Dewoobai v Keshowrao Raghooji Loat Smetham B & Co.

966-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in liquidation) v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhardas Thakersey, Kt., and ors, Payne and Co, Daphtary F and D, Wadia G & Co, Captain and V, Raghavaya N & Co, Bhaishanker K & G, Tyabji D & Co, Little and Co, Malvi H M & R.

Before the Prothonotary in his office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

P P No. 27-15.—In person, Mathurdas Nathoobhai, v. Bai Maneckbai, widow, Nanu H & Co.

CAUSING HURT WITH A KNIFE.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Sergeant Longman charged one Mahabir Shivalsing, aged 28, with voluntarily causing hurt with a knife to one Presidhsing Mahipalsingh on the 19th instant.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai appeared for the accused.

The accused and his witness Shivalsingh, who is his father, and the complainant all lived at Kamatipura. At about 9 in the morning on the 19th instant, the accused was assaulting his father and took out a knife to stab him. The complainant interfered and the accused gave him two stabs on his right hand. The complainant was taken to the hospital, where his injuries were dressed.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. He said that the complainant was taking out a knife to stab him, and as the accused was trying to get it out of his hands, the complainant got hurt accidentally.

The Magistrate disbelieved the accused, and convicted and sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment

POONA JUVENILE MURDER TRIAL.

ACQUITTAL OF LADS OF 13 AND 9.

(From a Poona Correspondent.)

A trial of a sensational character has just come to an end at Poona. Two young lads of the age of 13 and 9 respectively were tried by Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., Additional Sessions Judge, and a jury, on a charge of the murder of a boy named Lakshuman, aged 7. The story of the prosecution was that Yeshwanta, accused No. 1, conceived a plan of robbing the deceased of his ornaments and of throwing him into a well in Shukrawar Peth. Accused No. 1 took one Pandu, accused No. 2 in this case, into confidence, and divulged to him his diabolical plan. The two accused then managed to take the deceased into the Lonkar's garden in Shakrawar Peth. There accused No. 1 removed the four golden earrings which the deceased had on his person along with other ornaments. No. 1 then kicked the deceased into the well with the help of No. 2. They then concealed the cap which the deceased was wearing, somewhere near the well. This cap was subsequently taken out by the accused in the presence of the Pancha. Out of the four ear-rings, one was said to have been lost, the other converted into gold and sold to a goldsmith, and the remaining two were given by No. 1 to No. 2 for throwing into the house of one Raghunath, so that he may be suspected of the crime. When the deceased did not go home for a very long time, Shivba, his grandfather, grew anxious and gave information to the police, who were informed subsequently that the deceased had gone to play in company of the accused. Upon this the accused were arrested, and made confessions before a Magistrate.

The accused were originally tried before Mr. J. B. Wachcha, City Magistrate, who committed them to the Sessions.

The trial at the Sessions lasted for four days, during the course of which some ten witnesses were examined by the prosecution. The Judge and the jury then visited the well, where the alleged offence was said to have been committed, and Raghunath's house, where the two ear-rings were said to have been thrown by accused No. 2. On Wednesday last Mr. DeSouza, Assistant Public Prosecutor, addressed the jury. Mr. Gadkari then addressed on behalf of accused No. 1, which Mr. G. V. Gupte, pleader, addressed on behalf of the accused No. 2. The learned Judge summed up the case on Friday. The jury retired for fifteen minutes and returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" for both the accused. The Judge concurred with the jury and acquitted them both.

YOUNG HUSBAND'S MANY WILLS.

STRANGE STORIES OF A "USELESS AND SILLY LIFE."

In the Probate Court on November 2 Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane and common jury heard further evidence in the remarkable case of Castley v. Chate, which arose out of the will of the late Mr. Walter John Chate, of Ulverston, Lancs, who died last year, aged thirty-six.

One coming of age testator inherited £25,000 from his mother. He was then an undergraduate at Cambridge, and he was sued for breach of promise by a Miss G——, who recovered £1,500 damages.

Then the testator, it was alleged, entered into a trust deed by which, among other things, he arranged that whenever he married his wife should have £100 a year. The testator himself had a life interest, and ultimately the property was to go to his half-brothers and sisters and some second cousins (who are parties cited).

On October 5, 1901, he married the present defendant to the suit, and on the wedding day executed a will leaving her £100 a year, in addition to the £100 under the trust deed. The marriage, it was said, was an unhappy one. In 1908 the testator made the acquaintance of Miss Dora Castley, for whom he formed an affection. He finally separated from his wife and went to live at the house of Miss Castley's mother, where he died in 1914.

FOUR WILLS.

The deceased made wills in favour of Miss Castley in 1908, 1909, and January, 1912, which she now propounded as executrix. They were opposed by the defendant (the widow), who said her husband was not of sound mind at the time through drink, and she set up the will of October 5, 1901. The plaintiff admitted that the testator drank at times, but asserted that when not in drink he was perfectly capable.

Dr. Douglas Anderson, who attended the testator at times, in his evidence denied that he had heard that Mr. Chate in 1908 was once brought home drunk and incapable by a policeman, or that he (the doctor) attended Mr. Chate for a cut face. He agreed that in 1908 he suggested that a man should be engaged as a companion for deceased.

Mr. Kemp, K.C. (for the defendant): I put it to you that at this time Mr. Chate was a raving madman?—No, he was never a raving madman.

At any rate, flinging cricket bats, fire-irons, and other dangerous weapons about?—Not in my presence.

Where you aware that for four nights and days his attendant was unable to get any sleep because Mr. Chate required so much attention?—Many alcoholic persons require constant attention.

TALE OF A VOYAGE.

Dr. Anderson said he had never known Mr. Chate to suffer from delusions. He suggested that the deceased should go abroad, as he was leading a "perfectly useless and silly life," and had got to know undesirable acquaintances. Mr. Chate did, in fact, go abroad, and the witness had heard it said that he had an outbreak on board ship and was put in irons.

Dr. Anderson said further that the deceased suffered from hallucinations, not delusions; the two were quite different. "A delusion," explained the witness, "is a confusion of the mind; a hallucination is a disturbance of the senses, especially those of hearing, seeing, and feeling."

His Lordship: People think they see a ghost; that is a hallucination.

Witness: I should call that a sane hallucination. If I said I fought in the Battle of Trafalgar that would be a delusion, but if I said I saw Nelson standing in front of me with his spy-glass that would be a hallucination.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Born with a Complaint.

"The Tribune."—The vagaries of the Indian Press Act are nowhere better illustrated than in the manner in which a new paper in Bombay has announced its appearance to the public. Before it began to criticise Government and explain its attitude and policy it was asked to furnish security for good behaviour as members of criminal tribes or known depradators are. This was doubtless done in pursuance of the Press Act which also gives power of discretion to the authorities not to demand security if they are satisfied that there is nothing to suspect. The new paper naturally smarts with a feeling of wrong and unmerited slur cast upon its conduct even before it was born and has been led to make a slashing criticism of the Press Act. Who will not sympathise with the paper in this unreasonable treatment, which has the sanction of an Act passed under exciting influences and abnormal circumstances, in a great hurry and in the teeth of popular opposition? Has not the time come for annulling this Act now and removing one of the most irksome and bitterly resented causes of public dissatisfaction?

India's next Viceroy.

"The Punjabee."—We need scarcely say that a further extension of Lord Hardinge's term of office will not only be welcomed by public opinion in India, but will be regarded by it as a compliment to itself. But public opinion in India is not and has never been in favour of the appointment of Lord Kitchener as India's Viceroy. Great as Lord Kitchener is as a soldier, his very merits are a sort of disqualification for the office of the Indian Viceroy. It is an accepted principle of the English Constitution, as of the constitution of all countries in which the people is supreme, that the military should be subordinated to the civil government, that the soldier should be under the control of the statesman. Nowhere is it more necessary to keep this principle more carefully or more steadily in view than in India, where the problem of problems is and must for some years to come be the evolution of representative autonomous institutions. For this reason India can never support the idea of the appointment to India's greatest civil office of any one except a trained statesman who has spent the bulk of his life in the atmosphere of civil liberty and of popular institutions.

Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions

"The Bengalee."—The Government of India stand pledged to carry out this reform. The declaration of Sir Harvey Adamson, then Home Member, is decisive on the point. Indian public opinion unanimously demands the reform. At a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council in 1913, when a Resolution in support of it was introduced, the non-official Indian members without a single exception voted for it. We understand that a Despatch has been addressed to the Secretary of State on the subject by the Government of India; but the war possibly has interfered with any action being taken in the matter. In the meantime evidence is accruing from all sides as to the good results that may be expected from the introduction of this reform. The latest Administration Report of the State of Savanur demonstrates the remarkable success of the experiment. The Report states that the result of the new arrangement is a great convenience to the people as suits can be disposed of more promptly than before. Not only the people but also the officials appreciate this notable departure. After Baroda, the experiment in Savanur, a very small State, must serve as eye-opener to the sister Native States and British India. It is an irony of fate that the Native States should teach a lesson and set an example to British India in the matter of a reform, based upon principles which the West have taught the East. How long is this reform going to be delayed? Hope deferred maketh the heart sick.

An Economic Fallacy.

"The Maharatta."—Forty years ago Germany like India had agriculture for its main industry. Its agricultural population was then 60 per cent. of the whole. Now it approximately is 35 per cent. Will Professor Jevons say that *economically* Germany has made a mistake in fostering her industries? Take England again. England has so far left agriculture as to have to import 75 per cent. for her foodstuffs and raw materials for industries. She exports the imported raw materials in a manufactured form and that is considered not a bad situation. Prof. Jevons says that England's position is 'unique' and that what is food to England may not be so to India. But after all, what does this economic uniqueness consist in? English Industries are supported, says Prof. Jevons, not by harvests in England but by harvests in other countries. That is true, but why may not India, like England, import her raw materials from outside during a year of bad harvest? Is it to be held a curse to India that she can ordinarily herself supply raw materials to her industries, if and when they are started? Is England's position enviable in that it has always to import her raw materials?

DONGRE'S BALAMRIT.

AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

Raizada Budh Saran, S. C. G. V., M. A. S., of Health Department, Dehra Dun, writes :

"I am very glad to certify that Dongre's Balamrit is the best and reliable thing for children to improve their general health and to keep their condition well."

PRICE AS. 12. POSTAGE AS. 4.

K. T. DONGRE & Co.

GIRGAUM—BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO

MILL GIN & PRESS OWNERS

Undersigned earnestly solicit a trial of their **Dharajoba Bengal Coal** which is the Cheapest and the Best you can buy with perfect confidence. Utmost satisfaction guaranteed. For prices and particulars please apply :—

SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA & Co.,

AGENTS,

DHARAJOBA COAL Co.,

17-19, Church Gate Street, Fotr, BOMBAY.

Telegrams :—"COALPITS, BOMBAY."

MAXIMUM Insurance protection and MINIMUM of cost guaranteed by the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Company, Limited.

For particulars apply to :—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P.
Managing Director,

AGENTS WANTED.

87, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

JAPANESE PILSENER BEER

replaces

GERMAN PILSENER

DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY

The Largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.

ASAHI BRAND
STAR BRAND
OLD FISHER BRAND
COCK BRAND

The Best Brands in Japan, Nothing to match them in quality

Sole Agents.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LD

Sub-Agents : D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.
D. D. BARIA & CO., BOMBAY.

PINET CASTILLON BRANDY

THREE * * * STARS.

Castillon Brandy has stood the severest test of times.

Castillon Brandy is known for over a century Its high quality, exquisite taste, mild flavour and guaranteed maturity could hardly be equalled.

Castillon Brandy commands most extensive sale in India.

Castillon Brandy is bottled for all markets of the world in uniform quality.

Castillon Brandy is used by people of all sorts and conditions. Its popularity has made it a necessary of every household.

Castillon Brandy is neither too dear nor too cheap. The price has been adjusted to a figure to suit all purses.

Castillon Brandy is imitated in many places. Examine the "Three Barrels" Trade Mark on the label of each bottle. Beware of spurious imitations.

Can be had from all the leading wine merchants or from

D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO.

Oppo: Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

M. BRIAND'S DECLARATION.

GLOWING TRIBUTE TO THE ARMY.

TO WILL TO CONQUER.

(Later than the Mail.)

The full text of the declaration of the new French Government, which was read on November 3 in the Chamber by the Premier, M. Briand, and in the Senate by M. Rene Viviani, is as follows:—

You will not expect a long statement from us. We are at war, and this is a time for action. All the Government's efforts must be directed towards action. We shall devote all our intelligence and our energy to clear, definite and prompt decisions followed by speedy execution divested of all hesitation and uncertainty.

The essential task of the Government is to utilise all the national forces by combining them with a view to the war. Victory will be obtained by a close and incessant co-operation of all forms of willing effort. Everyone must do his duty in his own sphere, in obedience to the impulse given by the Government. Every breach of the discipline required by the vital interests of the country will be vigorously repressed without delay. When the responsibility is brought home, every failure will be followed by punishment.

This is the programme on which the Government now appearing before you is based. It is formed in the image of the nation itself, which has instinctively accomplished the union of all citizens against the enemy. Men of all parties, forgetting their former differences, have come together with the sole idea of defending their country and achieving victory.

Never has France had an Army more worthy to conquer. With the help of Parliament, the Government must provide all possible means of action for these heroes, whom we salute with emotion and pride. Soldiers and officers, united in mutual confidence, are rivals in courage and self-sacrifice for the sake of the country, and are exhibiting, both in the trenches and on the battlefield the highest qualities of our race. Every day that passes sees their gallantry add another ray to France's halo of glory. Until the object assigned to them is attained they will fight, fully confident in the mastery of the great commander who leads them, and sharing his quiet faith in final success.

With such an Army, commanded by such a general, and with a Navy that seconds it so effectually, we are justified in entertaining every hope, and thus the country in full assurance as to the result of the war follows its fluctuations with imperturbable serenity and sang-froid. Its stoicism has shown itself ready for every trial, to the hardest and most painful.

CENSORSHIP CHANGE.

This high moral, maintained for more than fifteen months, leads the Government to consider the question of the censorship. This problem must be given a solution, to find which there have already been efforts for some time. This is rendered possible by the high feeling of responsibility which leads the Press, in the interests of national defence, to accept the control for which it has itself asked. In collaboration with the Press, the Government will find means to apply the law with that spirit of conciliation which is necessary in a democracy between liberty and authority.

With public opinion, we shall derive our strength from your confidence, which is the source of our authority. We appeal for your assistance, which will be valuable to us. We know that you are anxious to support the Government's action. On our side we are ready to carry out our task to the uttermost and accept full responsibility. The Government will have it at heart to facilitate your control over its actions. It will take every opportunity to enlighten you by giving you all the information which you are entitled by means of regular collaboration, either with your commissions or in direct contact with you. In this way the union of Parliament, the country and the Government will continue to show itself. We shall thus carry on the war to the end to the victory which will drive the enemy from all the invaded territories, from those that have suffered invasion for a few months and those that have endured it for so many years.

France did not disturb peace. She withstood all provocation and did everything she could to maintain peace. War was forced upon her by a premeditated aggression such as no sophistry will ever succeed in justifying. She accepted war without fear, and will not cease the struggle until the enemy has been reduced to impotence. France will not disarm until after right has been restored by victory, and until she obtains every guarantee of a lasting peace.

The Allied nations will attain this end by practicing close solidarity. Their union is becoming closer every day, and has been further strengthened by the adhesion of Japan to the agreement concluded on September 5, 1914, by which the Powers solemnly bound themselves not to contract peace separately.

CLOSER CO-OPERATION.

We none the less consider that the combination of the Allied nations' efforts can and ought to be made more complete, and especially more prompt. Difficult as this combination may be to effect at such varied and distant seats of war, we are resolved to accomplish it by more frequent intercourse and by more and more intimate contact. General Joffre's visits to Italy and England, the manner in which he was received, and the arrangements decided upon by the Staffs, have enabled the Allied Powers to effect a better concentration of their present and forthcoming action.

In response to Serbia's appeal, France at once went to her assistance. We have come to a complete agreement with the British Government as regards the conduct of military operations in the Balkans. France and her Allies will not abandon this heroic nation, whose resistance has aroused the admiration of the world.

Germany's present undertaking in the Balkans proves the lack of success attending her operations at the principal seats of war. She is attempting this diversion because her power of attack has been shattered both on the French and Russian fronts. She is trying to keep in suspense that world-wide opinion to which the lapse of so many months, gone by without the results announced by frantic propaganda, is beginning to reveal signs of weakness under an appearance of strength. Her hopes are doomed to disappointment. The Central Empires may postpone their defeat, but they cannot avert it.

As for us, we have made up our minds to go on to the end. Our enemies need not count on any lassitude or weakness on our part. After having measured our task hard as it may be, we intend to carry it on until it attains its necessary end. We have the will to conquer, and we shall conquer.

H.M.S. ALBION'S ESCAPE.

HOW SHE WAS SAVED BY THE CANOPUS.

In a Dardanelles despatch dealing with the first appearance of enemy submarines there Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett says :

It was on May 22 that the actual presence of submarines in the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles was proved beyond a shadow of doubt. At 1-30 p.m. on May 22, just as we had finished lunch, the periscope of a submarine was sighted from a destroyer. The Prince George fired two rounds, which had the effect of making the submarine dive. The danger was imminent, as all the battleships, cruisers, and transports were at anchor and presented a splendid target. As if by magic, every battleship and every transport in a position to do so weighed anchor and steamed away at full speed. The submarine did not appear again that day.

CANOPUS TO THE RESCUE.

The first-fruits of the menace were seen on the following morning when the battleship Albion went ashore south of Gaba Tepe in a local fog at 4 a.m. . . . When the light became stronger we in the Swiftsure could see her lying close inland, and the enemy's shrapnel bursting all around her. About 4-30 a.m. the battleship Canopus, which has played such a gallant and varied role all over the world in this war, stood in close to the Albion, got a wire hawser aboard, and attempted to tow her off under a very heavy fire; but the cable immediately snapped. The crew of the Albion were all ordered aft and made to jump on the quarter-deck to try to shift her bows off the sandbank; at the same time the Albion's fore turret and fore 6in. guns opened up a tremendous bombardment on the Turkish positions, to lighten the ship and to try to shift her by the concussion of the guns. For a long time all these efforts were of no avail, but in the end, at about 10 a.m., perseverance and the towing of the Canopus prevailed, and we had the great satisfaction of seeing the two vessels glide slowly into deep water, without either having suffered much harm. The Albion was hit over two hundred times by shrapnel and common shell, but this had little or no effect on her thick armour. The casualties among the crew also were few. What, may be asked, was the effect of these continual alarms on the crews of our ships? The men actually got up a sweepstakes, the winner to be the first man who sighted a periscope.

THE TRIUMPH'S "DEATH STRUGGLE."

At 10-30 a.m. on May 25 the battleship Vengeance reported she had been fired at but missed. We were at lunch in the wardroom of the Swiftsure when a signalman entered with his cap in his hand, and went up to the commander, saying, "Beg pardon, sir, the Triumph is listing." This news came as a thunderbolt, and everyone rushed up on the quarterdeck. The news was true. The Triumph was at anchor, or else steaming very slowly up and down off the coast in her old position, south of Gaba Tepe, when she was struck by two torpedoes. When she was struck a trawler and a destroyer were quite close to the Triumph, and these two vessels at once went to her assistance to pick up the crew, whom we could see jumping off the side into the water. All the destroyers off Cape Helles, in our neighbourhood, dashed at top speed across the ocean, almost blotting out the horizon with the columns of black smoke thrown out by their eager funnels. It was a dramatic sight.

The Triumph was listing more and more. She seemed to be struggling against some horrid invisible monster, which was dragging her slowly over. Then, suddenly she seemed to grow weary of the hopeless fight, and exactly eight minutes after being struck she gave a final roll and turned upside down, her red bottom alone remaining visible. For half an hour we watched her floating bottom upwards, and then suddenly she gave a final plunge and disappeared for ever beneath the waves amid boiling surf and clouds of steam.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat the sleepless night, the headache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.

29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA.
Consulting Physician :—
KAVI RAJ UPENDRA NATH SEN.

THE ILLUSIONS OF WAR.

MR. SHAW ON SENTIMENTAL EXCESSES.

GENERAL ELECTION TO CLEAR UP CONFUSION.

Mr. Bernard Shaw broke his long silence as a platform speaker on October 26, when he lectured on "The Illusions of the War," in the King's Hall, Covent Garden, the first of a series of Fabian Society addresses, says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." Mr. Shaw appeared possibly somewhat disconcerting to his audience in the character of a commonsense patriot. He spent an hour and a half speaking, one fancied, with something less than his old fluency and force, in vigorous protest against the excesses of the popular mind in war-time. He was introduced by the chairman, Mr. Bertand Russell as a man who has raised hostility by making English people think about the war but there was little to raise anyone's hostility.

Mr. Shaw said that when the war began he wanted to the War Office to issue this placard : "If you have any business go and do it; if you have none, get out of the way.—Kitchener." Mr. Shaw seems to be of opinion that the nation as a whole has for the past year been holding on to the level headed view of things, but the talking and writing part of the nation has been going in for sentimental ravings of all kinds and he thinks that our success in the war depends largely on getting the ravers suppressed and getting rid of the illusions which tempted us, he said, to say that war is a disease.

THE DANGER OF TALKING NONSENSE.

In war, he said in his manly way, everything depends upon pluck, good humour, and industry, on the light heart and the serious mind. But these things are founded on facts and not on illusions. He says his mission in the war is to shoot those who are "looking the character and morals of the nation." The great need in war is economy, and the intellectual waste which took place in the talking of nonsense might possibly lead to our defeat.

He contrasted the war code of the gentleman and the code of the cad in a most effective passage, remarking that the gentleman refuses to hate the enemy, and that the only thing that makes war tolerable to honourable soldiers is that it is not a matter of spiteful and vicious hatred. "In a real sense the really brave man is the man who loves his enemy." After some sound Christian preaching to this effect, Mr. Shaw dealt out some fierce badinage to the Anti-German League and other advocates of vindictiveness, saying that it is time for the gentlemen of England to take the upper hand.

The mischief with the ecstatic view of the war is that it is kaleidoscopic and constantly changing, "but truth does not change." If all the brains and literary talent, the energy and enthusiasm which had been put into the writing of balderdash during the past year had been devoted to pulling us through the war we should have been almost in Berlin by this time.

Speaking incidentally about the "scraps of paper" controversy, Mr. Shaw said he had always maintained that nothing is more sacred in this war than our obligation to Belgium. "If we don't get the Germans out of Belgium we are dishonoured and beaten, because Belgium was forced into the conflict by the alliance to which we belonged. Belgium had nothing to rely upon except the treaty called a "scrap of paper." Speaking of what he called the intense selfishness of the extatic people, Mr. Shaw was indignant at the want of proportion shown in the autumn of fury and rage over the sinking of the Lusitania by civilians who had practically nothing to say about the terrible losses that had happened in Flanders about the same time. He said that the only people he could talk to on this subject were soldiers, and they heartily agreed with him.

He thought it would be more decent on our part not to make so much about Zeppelin raids, and so on, and that we should feel it is just as well that we should have personal experience now and again of what the soldier has to face in the trenches every day.

YOUNGER MEN NEEDED.

What was dangerous at present was that our statesmen were enjoying an utterly demoralising impunity. "We want an infusion of younger men among the politicians and the general staff." We could only get that by bringing men strictly to account when they made a mess of things. Why should we not try to stir up recruiting by allowing the soldier to fight as a freeman with full civil rights. What ought to be tried now was a relaxation of military law. We saw what happened under military law in the shooting of Miss Cavell.

Some of the remedies that had been suggested were as bad as the disease. He would rather see the Kaiser installed in Buckingham Palace than see Lord Northcliffe prevented from expressing any of his opinions on the war. "Lord Northcliffe's liberty is as precious to me as my own liberty." He would rather have open oppression and subjugation than the pretence of liberty. To save England by oppression would be to save her by losing her old liberties. The remedy to what Lord Northcliffe was saying was not to shut up Lord Northcliffe, but to open the mouths of other people.

THE REMEDY FOR POLITICAL CONFUSION.

The remedy for the political confusion was a general election, and there was no reason why there should not be a general election during the war, except the reluctance of all Governments to come to the democratic test.

Feed Baby at the Breast

Extract from British Local Govt. Report.

"The deaths among children"
"under three months of age"
"either wholly or partially fed"
"on artificial foods are fifteen"
"times as great as they are"
"among an equal number of"
"infants fed on breast milk."
—Dr. Hope.

LACTAGOL

makes breast-feeding possible for all mothers

by filling the breasts with milk containing the correct proportions of nourishing constituents and preventing nursing pains.

LACTAGOL is a powder, easily taken in aerated or plain water, milk or other liquid, and its effects are at once seen.

Baby thrives

gains weight rapidly, because satisfied, and is no longer fretful and peevish. Baby's health is put on the firmest possible basis ; risks consequent upon unsuitable or contaminated food are avoided, especially that most serious menace to infant life—

infantile diarrhœa.

LACTAGOL is officially recognised as efficient at all the principal Hospitals. It is not a quack medicine of mysterious composition. The medical and nursing professions welcome it everywhere as the only means whereby the mother can increase the quantity and improve the quality of her breast milk. LACTAGOL is

Baby's true safeguard

Of all Chemists. R 1.6 & R 2.6

A Bonny "LACTAGOL" Baby
Baby Reedy Born at 7months & weighed only 4lbs

Of all Stores : R 1.6 & R 2.5

Nurse Lily Walker, who attended Mrs. Reedy, says : "I was sure that baby's only" "chance of life was natural food, and at once put the mother on Lactagol. Baby began to" "get on at once, and now after seven months of breast-feeding, what a wonderful improve-" "ment ! He now weighs 12 lbs. 12 ozs., and the marvellous effect of Lactagol is again" "proved. Mrs. Reedy's milk is plentiful and rich, and she has never felt so strong and" "well as now, when she is taking Lactagol. I may mention that this baby has had nothing" "but the breast all through."

Ask your Chemist for treatise, "Practical Advice to all Mothers."

LACTAGOL Mother's Great Security for her BABY'S HEALTH.

Sole Proprietors of LACTAGOL—E. T. Pearson & Co., Ltd., London.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

FOR URINARY DISEASES.

Each Capsule bears the Name

MIDY

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS.

Immediate Relief without Injections.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE.—SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

A WORD TO THE WISE.

ONE ORDER PLEASE
AND YOU WILL BE DELIHGTED, TO SAY THE LEAST

A new entertainment of delightful **Indian Confectionery** has been opened at the

ROYAL FANCY SWEETMEAT SALOON.

DON'T MISS IT PLEASE.

We don't like to blow our own trumpets but the fact must be published that our **Halva Albums** (made to order) and our **Maskati Halva** (in beautiful tins of 4 and 8 As.) ARE A GRAND PERFECTION in Indian Sweets.

Ours is the only charming saloon for Europeans.

Proprietor—KAMRUDIN EBRAHIMJI,

BARIA MANSIONS, OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2876.

WAR PREMONITIONS IN MODERN ART.

ARTISTS' SENSE OF ONCOMING CYCLONE

Lecturing to the St. George's Church Literary Society, Leeds, on October 26, Mr. M. E. Sadler said that in some of the most significant movements of European painting and sculpture during recent years there had been signs of tension and defiance which were premonitory of social revolution or of war, writes "The Manchester Guardian." Masterfulness in self-expression, impatience of conventions, admiration for power, readiness to run the hazard of speculative adventure, and scorn for the comfort and caution which claimed to be civilisation, had been the temper of many of the most influential artists of the last two decades. This mood had grown more intense up to the moment of the explosion of European war. The works of Cezanne, Gauguin, and Vincent van Gogh, of the Cubists and the Futurists, of Picasso, Matisse, and Kandinsky, had been signals of approaching conflict. First and chiefly in France and in Flanders afterwards in Germany, in Serbia, in Russia in Italy, and also in England, the sensitive mind of the painter or sculptor had felt the oncoming of the cyclone.

VOICES PROPHESYING WAR.

Lest this should seem a fanciful prophecy after the event, Mr. Sadler quoted words which he had spoken at the Conference of the National Union of Women Workers in Hull on October 9, 1913: "In painting and in music, arts which prophesied the future, there were many signs of rebellion against the habit of forbearance and harmony to which in the seventeenth century the Marquis of Halifax, himself an apostle of intelligent compromise, gave the name of 'trimming.' . . . The arts revealed the temper of the next generation, and in their present mood the arts of painting and of music were like 'voices prophesying war.'" In December 1913, seven months before the outbreak of hostilities, he had received as a gift from the Russian painter Kandinsky a painting in which the artist had expressed himself in free, nonrepresentational design. The pattern of the composition had broken free from orthodox decoration as *vers libre* departed from conventional metre. The design, strong in structure and balance, suggested hurtling masses in impending collision. The dominant colours were vermilion, black purple, and blood-red. Some of the lines of the picture called up the thought of swift arrows, aircraft, and exploding shells. After the outbreak of war, he had written to Kandinsky to inquire whether the painter had meant to inquire whether the painter had meant to predict the struggle which had since turned parts of Europe into a shambles. No, Kandinsky replied, but when the picture was painted he had been conscious of a terrible conflict then going forward in the spiritual world.

Before each previous conflict in Europe there had been premonitory signs in art. El Greco and Salvator Rosa heralded the unsettlement of men's minds which issued in the wars of the seventeenth century. Piranesi, Guardi, Georges Michel, and Goya were symptoms of the ferment of the French Revolution. Turner and Constable, Delacroix and Daumier, were precursors of the upheaval of 1848. Courbet forespoke the realism of the Commune; J. F. Millet the sentiment of humanitarian democracy.

FUTURIST AND CUBIST PROPHECIES.

Among more recent painters, Gauguin, in 1895, had declared that modern European civilisation was a disease. Kandinsky, in the spirit of Nietzsche, wrote that "every artist, working under an impulse from within, must go along a path which in some mystical manner has been laid out for him from the beginning. His life is nothing but the fulfilment of a task set for him, not by himself. Meeting with enmity at the start, he carries a message, for the expression of which he must find a way. Then follow desperate searching, pain, great pain, until finally his eyes are open and he says to himself, 'This is my way.' And he must follow that path to the last hour whether he wants to do so or not." The Italian Futurists, in the statement of their aims, wrote that they deliberately sought "chaos and clashing of rhythms, totally opposed to one another, but which they nevertheless assembled into a new harmony." And one of their chief objects was "to translate objects according to the force lines which distinguish them, so that one of the greatest of the Futurist pictures, Russolo's "Rebellion," represented, in the painter's words, "the collision of two forces, that of the revolutionary element made up of enthusiasm and red lyricism against the force of inertia and the resistance of tradition."

Could we, Mr. Sadler asked, discern in recent painting and sculpture any signs which might point to the state of mind likely to be prevalent in the generations after the war? One significant thing was the preoccupation of many younger painters with certain geometrical, especially cubist, forms. Perhaps this indicated a reaction from the vaguer generalisations of the historical method (akin to the loose structure of much of the nineteenth century landscape art), and a preference for the more exact and axiomatic truths which, in the sphere of politics, would have their counterpart in the strict discipline of the sternly regulated State.

FOR
Toothache & all Diseases of the Gums
Dr. VON LINTZGY'S
BOTANIC STYPTIC
is a Specific for Neuralgia of the Gums, Gum boil, Spongy Gums, Loose Teeth and Toothache, etc. Appy at once daily and your teeth will ast for ever. Try a Phial.
Price Re. I.
Used and Recommended by the Medical Faculty
VON LINTZGY & Co.
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
291 & 292, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta,

MAGICAL MEMORIES.

LORD REDESDALE'S STORY OF A LONG LIFE.

Reminiscence volumes are not scarce, and even good ones. But few such collections can boast the simultaneous length and breadth of this one, which reaches from the days of Louis-Philippe to those of George V., and is equally rich in home and foreign, political and artistic memories, says the "Pall Mall Gazette" in reviewing the two volumes of Lord Redesdale's "Memories," which have just been issued by Messrs. Hutchinson. The diverse friendships it celebrates and the vivid impressions and stories which it preserves constitute the evidence of a broad-minded humanity and a capacity for affairs that are seldom united in the most catholic or versatile of personalities.

Lord Redesdale has all his life seen history in the making—that is to say, he has been the constant associate of notable, talented, and interesting people. As a child in Paris, he listened to the experiences of those who had been themselves under the harrow of the French Revolution—wizened old ladies reciting "tales which made me gasp with terror," and returned *émigrés* who would relate how they had subsisted in London slums upon frugal purchases of cat's-meat! As an Etonian, he was too late for the terrible Dr. Keate (whom he saw, however, as a Canon of Windsor), but none of his pages will be more deeply prized than those bearing recollections of his cousin and school-fellow, the poet Swinburne.

What a fragile creature he seemed as he stood there between his father and mother, with his wondering eyes fixed upon me! Under his arm he hugged his Bowdler's Shakespeare, a very precious treasure bound in brown leather. . . . He was strangely tiny. His limbs were small and delicate, and his sloping shoulders looked far too weak to carry his great head, the size of which was exaggerated by the touzled mass of red hair standing almost at right angles to it. . . . His features were small and beautiful, chiselled as daintily as those of some Greek sculptor's masterpiece. . . . His language, even at that age, was beautiful, fanciful, and richly varied. . . . Other boys would watch him with amazement, looking upon him as a sort of inspired elfin—a changeling from another sphere.

CARLYLE AND LEWIS CARROLL.

In after life the present author was to number many other writers of genius among his friends, including Dickens, Thackeray, and Carlyle. Of the last-named he speaks with reverent affection, taking a severe view of Mrs. Carlyle's discontents and diarisms. She looked upon her marriage, Lord Redesdale thinks, as an act of condescension, and resented owing her own position to her husband's fame, while she was jealous of the concentration that his work required.

One of the best literary stories in the book is of "Lewis Carroll," who was the author's mathematical tutor at Christ Church.

> Queen Victoria, it seems, was so much struck by "Alice" that she commanded Sir Henry Ponsonby to write and compliment the author, adding that she would be pleased to receive any other book of his. He was greatly flattered, and sent her his "Syllabus of Plane Algebraical Geometry."

There is a fine sense of the bizarre in Lord Redesdale's account of how Lord Leighton was restrained from seeking a duel with one who had spoken slightingly of the Royal Academy, and there is real tragedy in his picture of a scene in Whistler's studio.

> I went to see him, and found him boiling over with anger, surrounded with masterpieces which he had just cut to ribbons in a storm of mad fury lest they should fall into the hands of the bailiffs; and all for a miserable debt of thirty pounds, which, for the moment, he was unable to pay. There they lay in strips—portraits, nocturnes, harmonies, symphonies, gems which now, after a lapse of from thirty to forty years, would be worth many thousand pounds. Any one of his friends would have lent him the money over and over again, but he was as proud as Lucifer, the devil entered his soul, and the art tragedy was consummated.

Lord Redesdale breaks a lance (to no particular purpose, some may hold) with Sir Sidney Lee upon the latter's estimate of King Edward VII., but he will find few dissenters, in the light of to-day, from his denunciation of Lord John Russell's abandonment of Denmark to Prussia and Austria in 1864. It was upon the news of that climb-down that Prince Gortschakoff said to Lord Napier, "I put on one side the supposition that England will ever make war for a question of honour."

DISRAELI'S FRENCH.

It is of Disraeli, among politicians, that Lord Redesdale has preserved the most significant and pointed recollections. Referring to the Prince Imperial's death in Zululand, the Premier of the day said to our author, "Well! my conscience is clear. I did all that I could to stop his going. But what can you do when you have to deal with two obstinate women?" A rare example of diplomatic deftness is presented in connection with the programme of the Berlin Congress.

> One day it was announced that on the morrow Lord Beaconsfield was to address the assembled statesmen, and that he would speak in French. Lord Odo Russell, who was a master of tongues, heard this with no little alarm for it was well known that Lord Beaconsfield's French was very much of the Stratford-atte-Bowe type. Lord Odo, always clever, went to him and adroitly turned the conversation on to the next day's conference. Lord Beaconsfield announced his intention of speaking. "In what language do you propose to speak?" asked Lord Odo. "In French," was the answer. "I am afraid that it will be a very great disappointment to the colleagues," said Lord Odo. "You see, they know that they have here in you the greatest living master of English oratory, and, of course, they are longing to hear you." The great man smiled his pleasure, and the speech was delivered in English. Lord Odo was wont to declare that he never knew whether he took the hint or accepted the compliment.

Such are a few casual illustrations of the quality of a book which it would require columns to appreciate in all its variety.

THE FRENCH LLOYD GEORGE

A SKETCH OF THE NEW PREMIER

In appearance M. Aristide Briand, the statesman who has been called to head the new War Cabinet in France, has nothing of the patrician about him, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette." He is a plain man. A heavy moustache masks the mouth and thick eyebrows overmantle the eyes, which are brown and kinly looking. The whole figure suggests indolence rather than the strenuous life, and you might easily suppose him to be some trade-union official whose gift of ready speech had ingratiated him with his fellows and given him some sort of prominence.

To a certain extent you would be right. Fifteen years ago Briand was the secretary of a Socialist body; then came Parliamentary representation for the constituency of St. Etienne, a big centre for coal and iron. Since that time he has been gradually cooling off, like the earth, till he is now a politically habitable planet. He began by being red hot, as when he denounced the Government for its repression "manu militari" of some strikes in which there was bloodshed. Seven years later he himself repressed a strike—a gigantic one—by military means, but without bloodshed: that made all the difference. In that seven years he had climbed to power, hand over hand, and wrested the prize from the summit of the pole. His career is as amazing as any man's in France.

CHARMER OF THE CHAMBER.

He began in the outer courts of Socialism and consorted with Revolutionaries. To-day he comes to power with the experience that past power brings, the most able, the most vigorous man that France possesses. His likeness to Lloyd George is in the rapidity of his ascent to the Front Bench rather than in any physical resemblance, though even here one may trace in the opulent "chevelure," a sort of family likeness. And, indeed, he is of the spiritual family of Lloyd George. He has the same trick of winning speech. As a recent biographer has declared, he is the charmer of the Chamber. It is a title that he has to live up to in trying times, but he will succeed, for he has the gift of persuasion inborn, so that even his enemies fear him when he brings oratorical presents.

His origin, like the British Minister of Munitions', is extremely modest. His father was a cafe-keeper in a small seaside town, and the Minister in embryo sat in the cafe and discussed politics with everybody. That is how he is so apt to-day. He speaks without notes, apparently without the least preparation as without the least hesitation. At the last general elections he tried to form a party of his own. He would have succeeded probably had he not become voiceless through overmuch exertion.

EVOLUTION OF A FIRE-EATER.

To-day he has recovered his health, which almost seemed a little fragile, and enters into the conflict with the glad alacrity of a strong man willing and able to fight for country. He commands a Ministry of All the Talents, and is in his right place at the head of a brilliant combination, which includes a soldier and a sailor at the Army and the Navy, much mature wisdom in a sort of Ministerial annex that he has filled with distinguished old Republicans, and a diplomat of great experience as the Premier and Foreign Minister's adviser at the Quai d'Orsay.

If from his gilded apartments at the French Foreign Office M. Briand allows himself time for retrospection he must be startled himself at his own evolution from the fire-eater of his youth, the friend of publicans and sinners, to the splendour of his position to-day; and yet, notwithstanding his transformation, outward and necessary if he was to accomplish anything in practical politics, he has remained, I am sure, the inward Socialist. You feel that in conversation with him. You feel that his heart still burns to relieve want and suffering, still struggles with those dreadful make-weights which society has imposed upon poverty and weakness. If he could, he would get up and smite the enemy hip and thigh. But, having learned wisdom and the folly and harmfulness of rash experiment, he is content to bide his time, and in the interval to give his best services to the country.

GENERAL JOFFRE'S ADHESION.

For the moment there can be no question of social reform—there is only the question of beating the Germans; every other consideration, past, present, and future, must give way to that. He has made great speeches in his time: when he cut himself adrift from the official Socialists when he told his astonished hearers that the good will and friendship of the Church were worth cultivating, and again when he attempted to found a national and efficiency party. To-morrow we shall hear a new speech from him, a speech instinct doubtless with the old fire which made him redoubtable as a Socialist orator, a speech which responds to the feeling inspiring the whole of France to-day. And that feeling is the outcome of sacrifice and resolution—sacrifice for country, resolution to win at all hazards.

I know no Frenchman so absolutely in his right place at this hour (if it is not General Joffre) than Aristide Briand. And it is satisfactory to know that the Generalissimo who is now in London has given his closest adhesion to the new political chief. He is known as a great speaker; the country asks him to be a great doer. In the great railway strike, which he broke by mobilising the "cheminots," he gave proof of courage. Let him show his mettle again.

CHILDREN'S COUGHS
WHOOPING COUGH

Mothers Say Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is Simply Splendid.

Children like Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. That is one reason for the world-wide popularity of this great remedy as a family medicine. Another reason is its goodness, its efficacy. No cough sufferer, old or young, can take Veno's Lightning Cough Cure without feeling better for it. Yet another reason is its astonishing cheapness. It is the cheapest remedy for coughs, colds, and chest troubles ever offered to the people of India, and if the price were rupees instead of annas it could not be made more curative, more certain, nor more rapid in action. No amount of money can procure a better cough remedy than Veno's Lightning Cough Cure; we know of none to equal it. There are no narcotics, no dangerous drugs of any kind in Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. Therefore it suits children. It does not merely suppress the cough; it strengthens and restores the organs of breathing and thus enables nature to throw off the attack quickly and thoroughly. The curative power of Veno's Lightning Cough Cure has been proved by all classes; it cures as nothing ever cured before, and that fact, combined with its astonishing cheapness, has won for Veno's Lightning Cough Cure the largest sale of its class in the whole world. It is the ideal family remedy, equally suitable for old or young. Mothers say that for whooping cough and children's coughs generally Veno's Lightning Cure acts positively like magic.

Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is the cheapest of all Cough remedies, and the ideal family medicine. If its price were rupees instead of annas it could not be made better. No amount of money can procure a more effective preparation.

Awarded Grand Prix and Gold Medal, International Health Exhibition, Paris, 1910.
Purity is Guaranteed. Made and Packed Automatically and Never Touched by Hand.

VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE

Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is the safest and surest remedy for
COUGHS AND COLDS, BRONCHITIS, LUNG TROUBLES, INFLUENZA, DIFFICULT BREATHING, ASTHMA, NASAL CATARRH, WHOOPING COUGH, OLD-AGE COUGHS, BLOOD SPITTING.
Price, As. 12
Larger size, Rs. 1-8, contains 2½ times the quantity.
Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Dealers throughout India. Any chemist or dealer can procure it for you on short notice. Be sure you ask for Veno's Lightning Cough Cure, and refuse all substitutes.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!
TREACHER & Co., Ltd.
OUR ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
NOW ON
SWEEPING REDUCTIONS
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
JEWELLERY, SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATE
CHINA AND GLASS, GYMKHANA KIT, RIFLES, STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS,
TOILET PREPARATIONS, AND PERFUMES.
In spite of the prices of all articles having advanced considerably since the outbreak of the War, we are offering our stock considerably
BELOW CATALOGUE PRICE.
DO NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

DIETZ NEW "VESTA" R. R. LANTERN
A MODERN MONEY SAVER!

The Dietz new "Vesta" Lantern is giving satisfaction to many different steam Railroads, Tunnel Companies, subways and harbor transportation companies in the United States. Has been for years the Government standard for Army and Navy use.

The use of these Lanterns will save considerable wastage of oil and burning materials.

The users, specially the **Railroad Officials**, should note how the Dietz "Vesta", burning Kerosine, saves money while giving three times the light of the Signal Oil Lantern.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

Extensively Stocked by:—
HEPTOOLA SALEBHOY & Co.
SHIPCHANDLERS, HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
GOVERNMENT, RAILWAY AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS.
327, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

GENTLEMEN'S TROPICAL WEAR.

We Combine Moderation in Prices, Perfect Fit, Latest Styles in Tailoring,

Latest Fashion Details. Experienced Cutter and Tailors Employed.

We Invite attention to our Establishment business of Gentlemen's Complete Outfitters.

The Stock includes everything that is new for Gentlemen's wear and is always up-to-date.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.

No. 293, HORNBY ROAD.

Opposite Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.

FORT, BOMBAY.

When doctor says "No Solid Food"

try Mellin's—because Mellin's Food, whether prepared in the usual way or used as the basis for other light dishes, is so easy of assimilation that full nourishment is afforded without any tax upon the digestion.

Mellin's Food is free from starch, is prepared instantly, and needs no cooking.

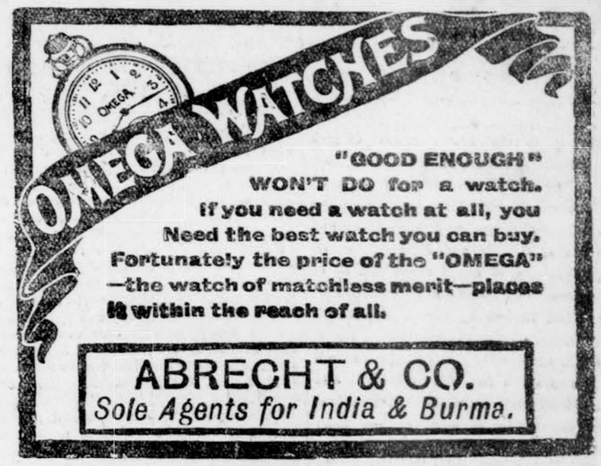
The splendid nutritive value of Mellin's Food is endorsed by medical men in all quarters of the world.

Mellin's Food

An invaluable little Booklet entitled "Dainty Diet," containing many appetising recipes appropriate to the "No Solid Food" stage, together with sample of Mellin's Food, will be sent free on receipt of 2 anna stamps by

Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie & Co., Bombay

Mellin's Food, Ltd. (India Branch) London, E.



"GOOD ENOUGH" WON'T DO for a watch. If you need a watch at all, you Need the best watch you can buy. Fortunately the price of the "OMEGA" —the watch of matchless merit—places it within the reach of all.

ABRECHT & CO.
Sole Agents for India & Burma.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—289, HORNBY ROAD, OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

LEACH & WEBORNY

CIVIL, MILITARY AND LADIES'
TAILORS, DYERS & CHEMICAL CLEANERS

BOMBAY, POONA & BUSRA

By appointment to
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

A. SYDNEY SMITH,
Sole Proprietor.

Fresh Breakfast Rolls.

You can enjoy fresh rolls, scones and milk bread twists every day, if you have the baking done at home with the help of

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder.

Bread raised with "Paisley Flour" is so light, crisp and digestible that you can safely eat it as it comes fresh and fragrant from the oven.

Add one part to eight parts of ordinary flour. Mix well dry.

A Postcard to Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta, will bring you the "Brown & Polson" Book of 73 Recipes gratis and post free.

PIANOS & ORGANS MUSIC

Stringed Instruments of all kinds
Military Band Instruments & Appurtenances
Fresh strings of best quality every second Mail

SOUNDY & Co. BOMBAY.

(Established over 56 years).

WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES.

(Only a few reasons why Preferred and so Popular).

It is far Superior to any stove wit Wick.

Most Economical because it has no Wick.

No Soot or Smell because it is Wickless.

Takes any grade of Kerosine oil and produces a powerful Blue Flame.

No Pump and hence the Safest.

Nothing to get out of order—a mechanical Perfection.

With one, two or three burners.

Baking Ovens to suit all sizes.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ld., 17, CHURCH GATE STREET, **BOMBAY.**

STANDARD OIL CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0	2 per case
White Rose 150 deg	5 12	2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2	2 per case
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	5 0	2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15	2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg. ...	4 15	2 per case
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

An early morning cup of

VAN HOUTEN'S cocoa

makes a good start for the day

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR **BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,**

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne
and at all Chemists.

FOR **CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION**

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigour, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

Huxley's "Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

Use . . . .
"The Amulet"
Glare Protector,
(Protected in England and India by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.)
For Cool Clear Vision.
With neutral tinted Lenses,
PRICE

FRONT VIEW.

BACK VIEW,

(Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.
With Amber tinted Lenses and side pieces Rs. 12
Rayophy!) " " " Rs. 18.

Saves a host of trouble.

SOLE INVENTORS & PATENTEES

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians and Contractors to His Majesty's Government

Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Simla Madras & Rangoon.

19, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

Can also be obtained from Wheeler's Railway Bookstalls.

The cause of dysentery

A condition of poor health forms a common starting point of dysentery.
Therefore, to avoid this dreaded complaint, everyone resident in India should take particular care to maintain a condition of health and physical fitness.

A course of SCOTT'S Emulsion builds up and strengthens every part of the body. It enriches the blood, strengthens the lungs, tones up the vital forces and promotes the necessary condition of health to resist dysentery and bowel trouble.

SCOTT'S Emulsion

BACON

ON CUT
Best Wiltshire Middles
AND
Finest Boneless Bacon.
Rs. 1-4 per lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS

62, Esplanade Road. BOMBAY

Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS COMPANY, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.